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Test -6
Modern India

- India in the late Eighteenth Century
- The Advent of the Europeans and British Conquest of India
- The British Administrative Structure, Reform, Impact and Organization of Government of India
- Social – Religious Movements in 19th – 20th centuries

Freedom Struggle

- The Revolt of 1857 & change after 1857
- Moderate Phase (1885 1905)

Extremist Phase (1905 – 17)

- Emergence of Extremist & Leaders
- The Partition of Bengal
- Morley Minto Reforms
- Swadeshi Movement, Home Rule Movement etc.

The Gandhian Era (1917 47)

- Gandhi Advent and Achievement
- Rowlatt Act, Jallianawala Bagh Massacre and Khilafat Movement
- Non Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement
- British Response and Negotiations
- INA and Subhash Chandra Bose

Miscellaneous & Other Dimensions

- Reforms / Acts / Committee, Congress Session, Governor General Viceroys, Policies, Tribal & Peasant Movements etc.

+

Current Affairs

PT - 2022

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Test Booklet Series

C

TEST BOOKLET

GENERAL STUDIES (P) 2022 – Test–3475

Time Allowed: Two Hours **Maximum Marks: 200**

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.

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5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of **correct responses** marked by you in the answer sheet. For **every incorrect** response **1/3rd of the allotted marks** will be deducted.

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer sheet the response to various items in the Test booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the answer sheets as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

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1. Which of the following are included in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931?

1. Public inquiry into police excesses during civil disobedience movement
2. Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence
3. Right to peaceful picketing

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

2. With reference to Tilak's Home Rule League, consider the following statements:

1. It used religious festivals as an important strategy to propagate ideology of Home Rule.
2. Its demands included Swaraj, formation of linguistic states and education in vernacular language.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. Consider the following statements with respect to Simon Commission:

1. All the members of the Commission were Englishmen.
2. The Commission was appointed to go into the question of further constitutional reforms in British India.
3. The Simon Commission report recommended dominion status for British India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

4. Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to the Cabinet Mission Plan?

1. It rejected the demand for Pakistan.
2. It proposed grouping of provincial assemblies into two groups on the basis of religion.
3. It provided for the common Centre controlling defense, currency, and communications.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

5. Which of the following policy measures were adopted by the British Government towards the Princely States after the revolt of 1857?

1. Britishers to abandon the policy of annexing princely states.
2. Britishers to stop interfering in day to day affairs of princely states.
3. Princely States were to be completely subordinated to British Crown.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

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6. Which of the following statements are correct in relation to the instructions given by Gandhiji to the nation during Quit India Movement, 1942?

1. Government servants were asked to resign and openly declare their allegiance to Congress.
2. Soldiers were asked not to leave their posts, but to refuse to fire on the people.
3. Gandhiji asked Princely states to accept the sovereignty of their own people rather than paying homage to foreign power.
4. Peasants should refuse to pay the land revenue and ryots should outrightly refuse to pay any tax to any zamindar.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

7. Consider the following statements about the Tebhaga movement:

1. Share-croppers were demanding one-thirds of the produce from the land.
2. The Floud Commission was set up to look into the demands of this movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. Which of the following events happened in the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (1906)?

1. Congress split into moderates and extremists group
2. Resolution of Self Government (Swaraj)
3. Resolution on National Education
4. Resolution on National Economic Programme

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

9. Consider the following statements with respect to the Swaraj Party:

1. It was formed after the Gaya session of the Indian National Congress.
2. It was to function as a group within the Congress.
3. The Party won more than fifty percent of the elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly in the 1923 elections.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

10. Consider the following statements with regard to Indian National Army (INA):

1. Provisional Government of Free India was set up by Mohan Singh in Singapore.
2. Subash Chandra Bose set up INA headquarters at Singapore and Rangoon.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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11. To improve ease of doing business in India, which of the following recently launched the "Enforcing Contracts Portal"?

(a) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
(c) Ministry of Law and Justice
(d) NITI Aayog

12. Consider the following passage:

The Governor-General abolished the Dual System introduced by Robert Clive. He also abolished the system of dastaks, or free passes, and regulated the internal trade. He set up the Calcutta Madrasah for the study and teaching of Muslim law and related subjects. He also introduced a uniform system of pre-paid postage system.

The above passage refers to which of the following Governors-General?

(a) Lord Cornwallis
(b) Lord Warren Hastings
(c) Lord William Bentinck
(d) Lord Wellesley

13. The call of "*No religion, No caste and No God for mankind*" against the caste system, is related to which of the following leaders?

(a) Narayana Guru
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Swami Vivekanand
(d) Kumbalathuparambu Ayyappan

14. Arrange the following socio-religious reforms chronologically:

1. Foundation of Brahmo Sabha
2. Foundation of Bethune School
3. Establishment of Vedanta College

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 3-1-2
(b) 3-2-1
(c) 2-1-3
(d) 1-2-3

15. Though the Portuguese were the first to arrive in India, they were incapable of maintaining a trade monopoly in the East for a long because

1. Its merchants enjoyed more power than its landed aristocrats.
2. Portuguese lagged behind in the development of shipping as compared to other European powers.
3. They followed a policy of religious intolerance.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

16. Which of the following is ***not*** correct with reference to Subsidiary Alliance?

(a) Under the alliance a British Resident was posted in the court of Indian rulers.
(b) It was introduced by the Governor-General Warren Hastings.
(c) The objectives of this alliance were to keep away the French from expanding their influence in India.
(d) Nizam of Hyderabad was the first Indian ruler who joined it.

17. Consider the following statements with reference to the Anglo-Dutch rivalry:

1. The Anglo-Dutch compromise involved the Dutch withdrawal from the spice islands of Indonesia.
2. The victory of the British in the Battle of Hooghly led to the final collapse of the Dutch in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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18. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to August Offer?

1. It explicitly offered dominion status for India.
2. A constituent assembly to be set up after the war where Indians would decide the Constitution.
3. It provided for the majority of Indians in expanded Viceroy's executive council.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

19. Consider the following statements with respect to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre:

1. Large crowd gathered at Jallianwalla Bagh to protest against the arrest of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal.
2. After the incident, Mahatma Gandhi formed Satyagraha Sabha to organize an all-India hartal against the massacre.
3. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest of the incident.
4. After the Hunter Commission report, the House of Lords had voted against Dyer's action in Jallianwalla Bagh.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 2 and 4 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

20. Recently operationalized Baihetan hydropower plant, is built on which of the following river systems?

(a) Yangtze river
(b) Irrawaddy River
(c) Yellow River
(d) Mekong River

21. With reference to Lucknow Pact, a pact of unity between Indian National Congress and Muslim league, consider the following statements:

1. Both Congress and Muslim league put forward a joint scheme of political reforms.
2. It demanded Swaraj at an earlier date.
3. The two organisations rejected separate electorate.

Which of the statements given above is/ are ***not*** correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

22. During the 18th century, which of the following emerged as successor states after the splintering of the Mughal empire?

1. Bengal
2. Hyderabad
3. Punjab
4. Maratha
5. Awadh

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 3, 4 and 5 only
(c) 1, 2 and 5 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

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23. With reference to the recently launched Agni-P (Prime) missile by DRDO, consider the following statements:

1. It is a ballistic missile that can be fired up to a distance of 6000 km.
2. It is a canisterised missile that can be stored for longer periods and launched from rail as well as road.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. Which of the following events occurred during the Viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow?

1. Rajkot Satyagraha
2. August Revolution
3. Outbreak of Second World War

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

25. Consider the following pairs:

Military exercise		***Partner Nation of India***
1. IN – EUNAVFOR	:	Ecuador
2. Pabbi-Antiterror	:	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
3. Khanjar	:	Kyrgyzstan

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

26. Which of the above-mentioned political groups did ***not*** participate in the Quit India movement?

1. Muslim League
2. Hindu Mahasabha
3. Communist Party of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

27. With reference to the Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. With this Act, the English East India Company ceased to be a commercial agency in India.
2. The Act provided for the debts of the Company to be taken over by the Government of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. Consider the following statements with reference to Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah:

1. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was the founder of the state of Awadh.
2. He was a contemporary of Mughal Emperor Jahandar Shah.
3. He followed a tolerant policy towards the Hindus.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

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29. Consider the following statements regarding the Individual Satyagraha:

1. Gandhiji was the first person to offer individual satyagraha.
2. The aim of individual satyagraha was to embarrass Britain's war effort.

Which of the statement given above is/are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

30. Consider the following statements:

1. The announcement that the British would quit India by June 1948 was made by Lord Mountbatten on 3rd June 1947.
2. Partition of India as the two-nation theory was accepted by the Congress nationalist leaders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

31. 'He was a retired Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer and an economic critique of Colonialism. He published his work 'The Economic History of India' at the beginning of the 20th century in which he examined in minute detail the entire economic record of the colonial rule since 1757.'

Which of the following personalities is being described in the passage given above?

(a) Behari Lal Gupta
(b) G Subramaniya Iyer
(c) Surendranath Banerjee
(d) Romesh Chandra Dutt

32. Carbis Bay Declaration, recently seen in the news, is related to:

(a) Global elimination of Tuberculosis.
(b) United Nations declaration signed to bring peace in Israel and Palestine.
(c) Enhancement of multilateral health architecture to fight and prevent future pandemics.
(d) Exit of US forces from Afghanistan.

33. Arrange the following events in chronological order of their occurrences.

1. Nadir Shah's invasion
2. Battle of Buxar
3. Third Battle of Panipat
4. Death of Tipu Sultan

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 3-4-1-2
(b) 2-4-3-1
(c) 1-3-2-4
(d) 4-3-2-1

34. 'Winchcombe' recently seen in the news is a:

(a) mission of JAXA to Mars.
(b) meteorite which recently fell on the Earth's surface.
(c) rare species of bat found in Nagaland.
(d) technology used to decipher the Harappan script.

35. Consider the following pairs:

Personality		***Movement***
1. Vishnu Shastri Pandit	:	Widow Remarriage Association
2. Tatvabodhini Sabha	:	Debendranath Tagore
3. Dadabhai Naoroji	:	Parsi Law Association

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 3 only

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36. Which of the following were the causes behind the 1857 revolt?

1. Confiscation of properties of Zamindars.
2. Exclusion of Indians higher administrative positions.
3. Prevalence of corruption at lower levels of administration.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

37. Consider the following statements with regard to the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt:

1. The RIN revolt started on 18 February 1946 by naval ratings of HMIS Talwar at Bombay.
2. During the RIN revolt flags of Congress, Muslim League, and Communist party were hoisted on the ship's masts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

38. Consider the following statements with regards to All India Kisan Sabha:

1. Its first session was held along with the Faizpur session of the Congress.
2. Kisan Manifesto was finalized by the All India Kisan Sabha at the Bombay session.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

39. Recently seen in news "CHIME" project is a/an:

(a) Research project of IIT Bombay to cure cancer.
(b) Stationary radio telescope in British Columbia, Canada.
(c) Border Roads Organisation's project to build roads in Arunachal Pradesh.
(d) United Nations' initiative against breach of human rights in Palestine.

40. The Battle of Wandiwash was one of the decisive battles in the struggle among European powers in India. It was fought between which of the following countries?

(a) The Dutch and the Portuguese
(b) The French and the British
(c) The Portuguese and the British
(d) The Danes and the Dutch

41. Consider the following statements regarding Bhagwati Charan Vohra:

1. He authored the book 'The Philosophy of the Bomb'.
2. He participated in the Non-Cooperation movement.
3. He was associated with the Hindustan Socialist Republic Association.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

42. Consider the following pairs:

Revolt/Movement		***Area/Region***
1. Deccan Riots	:	Telangana
2. Moplah Rebellion	:	Maharashtra
3. Bardoli Movement	:	Gujarat

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

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43. With reference to the revolt of 1857, consider the following pairs:

Leader		*Region*
1. Nana Sahib	:	Gwalior
2. Bahadur Khan	:	Kanpur
3. Kunwar Singh	:	Bihar

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

44. Recently seen in news 'PASIPHAE' is a/an:

(a) military exercise between India and USA.
(b) initiative of the WHO to study the origins of COVID-19.
(c) international sky surveying project.
(d) market regulatory mechanism of the RBI.

45. With reference to the Performance Grading Index 2021, consider the following statements:

1. The index measures the performance of states and UTs across India in college education.
2. The Performance Grading Index is released by NITI Aayog.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

46. With reference to the weekly paper, 'The Ghadar', consider the following statements:

1. It was published from the Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco.
2. Its first issue was published in Gurumukhi.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

47. With reference to the B3W initiative, recently seen in the news, consider the following statements:

1. The B3W initiative aims to meet the infrastructure needs of low and middle-income countries.
2. It is a partnership amongst the members of ASEAN.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Interim Government of India in 1946:

1. It was formed in September 1946 consisting of only Congress members.
2. Rajendra Prasad was the de facto head of the Interim Government.
3. Muslim league never participated in the Interim Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

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49. Consider the following statements:

1. He is known to represent a happy blend of Indian and western culture though he was a great Sanskrit scholar.
2. He opposed the monopoly of Sanskrit to the upper castes only.
3. He was the flag bearer of widow remarriage in India.
4. He also served as the principal of Sanskrit College.

Which of the following personalities is being described by the statements given above?

(a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(b) David Hare
(c) Karsondas Mulji
(d) Radhakant Deb

50. The economic critique of colonialism emphasized 'Home Charges' as one of the modes of the drain of wealth from India. Which of the following correctly describes the 'Home Charges'?

(a) Interest on loans taken by the Indian Government.
(b) Salaries of British civil and military officials working in India.
(c) Expenses of the Indian Government in Britain.
(d) Profits of British capitalists in India.

51. Which one of the following statements is ***not*** correct with reference to the Swadeshi Movement?

(a) It had its genesis in the anti-partition movement of Bengal.
(b) Samities (Corps of volunteers) helped in mobilisation of the mass support for the movement.
(c) The big zamindars of Bengal did not extend support to the Swadeshi cause.
(d) It marked the first instance of women participating in large numbers in the national movement.

52. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Pabna revolt?

1. The main cause of the unrest was oppressive practices by European planters.
2. The peasants organized no-rent unions to resist the oppression.
3. The government passed an act confirming permanency of tenure to some class of tenants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

53. In the context of Modern Indian History, the incident *"Keys Affair"* is related to the

(a) Request by Gandhi Ji to avoid violence during the Royal Indian Naval Mutiny.
(b) Breaking down of barracks by the soldiers during mutiny of 185.
(c) Efforts by the colonial government to keep the charge of Toshakhana of the Golden Temple.
(d) Looting of the hindu landlords during Moplah Revolt.

54. Consider the following statements with reference to the Secretary of State's Educational Dispatch of 1854:

1. It directed the company to spend the sum of one lakh rupees for educational purposes.
2. The dispatch aimed at setting up a Department of Education in all provinces under colonial rule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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55. 'In this Session, Indian National Congress endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and reiterated the goal of "Poorna Swaraj". The session is memorable for a resolution on Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Programme.'

Which of the following session of the Indian National Congress is being described in the above-given passage?

(a) Lahore Session,1929
(b) Madras Session, 1927
(c) Karachi Session,1931
(d) Calcutta Session, 1929

56. He was one of the masterminds of the Delhi conspiracy which involved the throwing of a bomb on Viceroy Hardinge. He went to Punjab to assume the leadership of the Ghadar movement. He also established the Indian Independence League while in Japan.

Which of the following leaders is being to in the passage given above?

(a) Sachin Sanyal
(b) Rash Behari Bose
(c) Sohan Singh Bhakna
(d) Lala Har Dayal

57. Consider the following statements with respect to the revolutionary movement in Bengal during the 1920s:

1. Surya Sen led the Chittagong armory raid.
2. Kalpana Dutt and Pritilal Waddedar were associated with the Chittagong group.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

58. WISA WOODSAT would be the world's first wooden satellite. In the context of WISA WOODSAT consider the following statements:

1. It is an initiative of the European Space Agency.
2. The satellite would be placed in the polar sun-synchronous orbit.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

59. Consider the following statements regarding the Provincial Elections and formation of popular Ministries in Provinces, 1937:

1. Except Punjab, Congress formed ministries in all the provinces.
2. In Bengal, the Muslim League and Krashak Praja Party came into a coalition to form the government.
3. Gandhiji campaigned for the Congress during the elections which led to massive support to the Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 2 only

60. Bakasht land is a term associated with which of the following?

(a) Land under lease given to the company for the plantation of cash crops.
(b) Lands of tenants lost to zamindars by virtue of nonpayment of rent.
(c) Lands owned by zamindars as a gift of loyalty to the government during revolt of 1857
(d) Land owned by the panchayats for the common purposes.

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61. With reference to the Permanent Settlement, consider the following statements:

1. The right of ownership of land was made hereditary and transferable.
2. There was no provision for the delay in revenue payments by the Zamindars.
3. The land revenue was reviewed periodically with improvements in agricultural productivity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

62. Which of the following is ***not*** correct with reference to the development of railways in India?

(a) The Indian railways were initially constructed and operated by private companies.
(b) The railways in India catered to the military interests of the British imperialism.
(c) The first railway line running from Bombay to Thane was opened in 1853 during the times of Lord Dalhousie.
(d) The railway rates were fixed in a manner so as to promote the internal movement of goods.

63. Consider the following statements with respect to events that occurred during the Civil Disobedience Movement:

1. Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated Civil Disobedience Movement by picking up a handful of salt at Sabarmati Ashram.
2. Khudai Khidmatgars played an active role in the movement in the North West Frontier Province.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

64. Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the Tipu Sultan?

1. He planted the Tree of Liberty at Seringapatam.
2. He sanctioned funds for the repair of the Sringeri Temple.
3. He was a member of the Jacobin Club.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

65. Which of the following statements correctly describes the aim of 'Direct Action Day' called by Jinnah in 1946?

(a) To press the League's demand for Pakistan after the failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
(b) To press the League's demand for Pakistan after the failure of the Wavell Plan.
(c) To protest against the seven year sentence given to INA officer Rashid Ali.
(d) To call for national strike in support of RIN revolt.

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66. Consider the following statements with reference to the modern postal system established by the British:

1. The Postal Stamps were first introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
2. Postal rates were fixed on the basis of distance travelled in the delivery.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

67. Consider the following events:

1. Formation of Interim Government
2. Shimla Conference by Lord Wavell
3. Lord Mountbatten appointed as the Viceroy for India
4. First meeting of Constituent Assembly of Undivided India

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

(a) 1-2-3-4
(b) 2-1-4-3
(c) 4-1-2-3
(d) 2-4-1-3

68. Consider the following statements with reference to the First Anglo-Sikh war:

1. The war started when the Sikh forces crossed the river Sutlej.
2. At the time the war started, Lord Hardinge was the Governor-General.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

69. Recently I-STEM has collaborated with COMSOL platform. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to COMSOL?

(a) It is a project related to space science undertaken by NASA.
(b) It is a software designed by the United Nations to carry out Sero-Survey across the globe
(c) It is a computer based school for open and distance learning designed by Indira Gandhi National Open University.
(d) It is a multiphysics software tool for a variety of computer simulations for R&D.

70. In the context of modern Indian history, the Battle of Porto Novo was related to

(a) The First Carnatic War
(b) The First Anglo-Maratha War
(c) The Second Anglo-Maratha War
(d) The Second Anglo-Mysore War

71. In the context of Montague-Chelmsford reforms, which of the statements are correct?

1. Dyarchy was introduced at the level of the Provincial government.
2. Majority of the members of the Provincial Legislative Councils were to be nominated.
3. Despite the reforms, the Central Government had unrestricted control over the provincial governments.
4. Congress leader Surendranath Banerjea was in favor of accepting the reforms.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 2 and 4 only

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72. In the context of left movement in the British India period, consider the following pairs:

Book/Newspaper		*Published by*
1. Gandhi and Lenin	:	M. Singaravelu
2. The Socialist	:	S. A. Dange
3. Langal	:	Ghulam Hussain

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

73. With reference to the 1906 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress, consider the following statements:

1. As the president of the Indian National Congress Gopal Krishna Gokhale declared Swaraj as the goal of the National Movement.
2. Resolutions supporting Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education were passed at the session.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

74. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to the Nehru Report of 1928?

(a) It was drafted by the Jawahar Lal Nehru.
(b) The report defined 'Independent Republic' as the form of government desired by India.
(c) The Report recommended Universal Adult Suffrage.
(d) When the Nehru Report was published, Lord Birkenhead was the Viceroy of British India.

75. Who among the following persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to come to Champaran to investigate the plight of indigo farmers caused due to Tinkathia system?

(a) Raj Kumar Shukla
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) J. B. Kripalani
(d) Indulal Yagnik

76. Which of the following were the declared objectives of the Indian National Congress at the time of its inception?

1. Promotion of feeling of national unity
2. Eradication of social evils
3. Indianization of public services

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

77. In the context of the development of educational institutions in Bengal during the British time, arrange them in chronological order as to when they were established.

1. University of Calcutta
2. Calcutta Madrasah
3. Fort William College
4. Asiatic Society of Bengal

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2-3-4-1
(b) 4-3-2-1
(c) 2-4-3-1
(d) 4-2-3-1

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78. What was the immediate objective of the Akali movement?

(a) To organise no tax movement in the Punjab region.
(b) To wrest the control of the gurdwaras from the corrupt mahants.
(c) To organise mass civil disobedience against the British.
(d) To create revolutionary literature to inspire youth to join national movement.

79. Consider the following statements in the context of Raja Ram Mohun Roy:

1. The Brahmo Samaj of Roy was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads.
2. He wrote a book known as *Precepts of Jesus.*

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

80. Which of the following can be considered as the reason for tribal revolts in pre-independence India?

1. Loss of political autonomy
2. Penetration of Christian missionaries into their areas
3. Rise of Sanskritisation movements by outsiders

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

81. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation movement?

1. During the movement, the Muslim League gave full support to the Indian National Congress on political issues.
2. Mahatma Gandhi returned the Kaiser-i-Hind medal awarded to him by the British Government.
3. The Bihar Vidyapith and Jamia Millia Islamia came into existence during the period of the movement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

82. In the context of the British rule in India, the 'downward filtration theory' is related to:

(a) Rigid and complete exclusion of Indians from the Indian Civil Service.
(b) Recruitment strategies used by the British regime in India for the induction of Indian soldiers in the Company's army.
(c) Hierarchy of civil and criminal courts for dispensing justice.
(d) Education to the masses through the members of the higher classes of the society.

83. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act 1858:

1. Secretary of State exercised the ultimate authority over India.
2. Governor-General was provided with an Executive Council to decide all important matters by a majority vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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84. PROJECT O2 for INDIA has been launched to augment the country's ability to meet this rise in demand for medical oxygen during the CoVid-19 pandemic. Which of the following agencies has launched PROJECT O2 for INDIA?

(a) Office of the Principle Scientific Adviser
(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
(d) National Disaster Management Authority

85. The terms *Binance, Huobi Global* and *Bithumb*, often seen in the news are:

(a) Cryptocurrency Exchanges
(b) Nano-satellites
(c) Ransomwares
(d) Payment Gateways

86. Consider the following statements with reference to Misls:

1. Misls were military brotherhoods with a democratic set-up.
2. The Sikhs were organized into twelve misls.
3. Ranjit Singh was from the Ahluwaliya misl.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) None

87. Consider the following statements with reference to the Cripps Proposal, 1942:

1. It was an effort by the British Government to seek Indian cooperation and pursue the war efforts.
2. Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha both accepted the right to secede from the Union.
3. Depressed classes and the Sikhs both rejected the idea of partitioning the country.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

88. Which of the following statements is ***not*** correct about the press in India?

(a) The Bengalee newspaper was founded by Girish Chandra Ghosh in 1879.
(b) Amrita Bazar Patrika was originally a Bengali newspaper later converted into English.
(c) Sanjibni was a marathi newspaper founded in 1883.
(d) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was the editor of Kesari newspaper.

89. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the term "I-Familia", recently seen in the news?

(a) It is a global database of missing persons
(b) It is a new type of pathogen found in cottage cheese.
(c) It is a UN's initiative to rehabilitate children orphaned during Covid-19
(d) It is a search engine recently deployed to help adoption of children.

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90. Consider the following pairs:

Land Revenue		*Associated Areas System*
1. Permanent Settlement	:	Bengal and Bihar
2. Mahalwari System	:	Madras and Bombay
3. Ryotwari Settlement	:	North-West Provinces and Punjab

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

91. Which of the following were reasons for the defeat of Marathas in the Anglo-Maratha war?

1. Incompetent leadership
2. Unstable economic policy
3. Superior English diplomacy and espionage

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

92. Consider the following statements:

1. Raja Rammohun Roy was the first Indian leader to start an agitation for political reforms in India.
2. Indian National Congress was the first organized expression of the Indian National Movement on an all-India scale.
3. Landholders' Society was the earliest political association in modern India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

93. Consider the following statements:

1. The Lahore Session of 1929 of the Indian National Congress (INC) was held under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. The Lahore Session of 1929 of INC passed a resolution declaring Purna Swaraj to be the Congress objective.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. He gave a utopian explanation for *chaturvarna* and sought to maintain it on the basis of virtue. He was the author of *Satyarth Prakash*. He favored the study of western sciences and regarded vedas as infallible.

Which of the following personalities is being described in the passage given above?

(a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(b) Swami Vivekanand
(c) Raja Ram Mohun Roy
(d) Aurobindo Ghosh

95. The revolt started in the area known as Daman-i-Koh between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal, against the zamindars who have the support of moneylenders, police among revenue officers and courts. The rebellion later turned into an anti-British movement. Under the leadership of Sidhu and Kanhu, they proclaimed to end the company's rule. The rebellion was suppressed in 1856.

Which of the following revolts/uprising is being described in the above-given passage?

(a) Ramosi uprising
(b) Bhil uprising
(c) Santhal uprising
(d) Koya uprising

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96. Which of the following was ***not*** the reason for the changed British attitude towards India after World War II?

(a) World War II reduced the economic and military power of Britain.

(b) Decreasing loyalty of Indian personnel of British Civil administration.

(c) The labour party was replaced by the Conservatives in Britain in 1946.

(d) British Soldiers were weary of war and had no desire to spend more years away from home in India.

97. Consider the following statements about the Eka movement:

1. It was against the extraction of higher rent which was 50% more than the recorded ones.
2. It was a non-violent movement fought under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi
3. It included both small tenants as well as small zamindars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

98. Which of the following organized the INA Relief and Inquiry Committee to provide support to INA prisoners?

(a) Muslim League

(b) Communist Party of India

(c) Indian National Congress

(d) Forward Bloc

99. With reference to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, consider the following statements:

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.
2. According to Syed Ahmed Khan the pre-colonial rule of rajas was based on Mohammadan religion.
3. He advocated a change in religious precepts with changing demands of the time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 2 only

100. An open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants was introduced by which of the following Acts?

(a) Charter Act of 1833

(b) Charter Act of 1813

(c) Charter Act of 1853

(d) Indian Councils Act 1861

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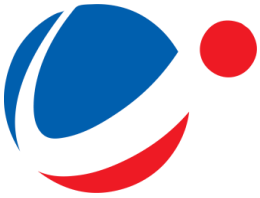

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ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS
GENERAL STUDIES (P) TEST – 3475 (2022)

Q 1.B

- The British Government summoned the **first Round Table Conference** of Indian leaders and spokesmen of the British Government in London in **1930** to discuss Simon Commission Report. The National Congress boycotted the Conference.
- The Government now made attempts to negotiate an agreement with the Congress so that it would attend the Round Table Conference. Finally, the **Pact was signed by Gandhiji on behalf of the Congress and by Lord Irwin on behalf of the Government**, a procedure that was hardly popular with officialdom as it placed the Congress on an equal footing with the Government.
- The **terms of the agreement** included
  - the **immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence,**
  - the remission of all fines not yet collected,
  - the return of confiscated lands not yet sold to third parties, and
  - lenient treatment for those government employees who had resigned.
- The Government also conceded the **right to make salt for consumption** to villages along the coast, as also the **right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing.** The Congress demand for a **public inquiry into police excesses was not accepted,** but Gandhiji's insistent request for an inquiry was recorded in the agreement. Congress, on its part, agreed to discontinue the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **Hence option (b) is not the correct answer.**

Q 2.B

- On 16 June 1914, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was released from jail after having served a prison sentence of six years, most of which he had spent in Mandalay in Burma. He was not immediately accepted in the Indian National Congress, which at this time was dominated by moderate leadership. To gain acceptance of moderate leadership he declared, "what we are trying in India, as the Irish Home-rulers have been doing in Ireland, is for reform of the system of administration and not for the overthrow of Government."
- **He set up the Home Rule League at the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Belgaum in April 1916.** And in September 1916 Annie Besant announced the formation of her Home Rule League, with George Arundale as the Organizing Secretary. The two Leagues avoided any friction by demarcating their area of their activities. **Tilak's League was to work in Maharashtra (excluding the city of Bombay), Karnataka, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Annie Besant's League was given charge of the rest of India.**
- Tilak promoted the Home Rule ideology through his extensive tours of Maharashtra and through his lectures which presented clarity and popularised the idea of home rule in India. **He propagated what the Swaraj as demanded by home rule movement would look like. He also linked up the question of Swaraj with the demand for the formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular.** Thus, Swaraj, formation of linguistic states and education in vernacular language were main demands of his Home Rule league. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Tilak used the Ganesh Puja and the Shivaji Festival to propagate nationalism during the Swadeshi movement.** He did not use the religious festivals as an important strategy to propagate ideology of Home Rule. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 3.A

- **In November 1927**, the British Government appointed the **Indian Statutory Commission,** known popularly after the name of its Chairman as the **Simon Commission, to go into the question of further constitutional reform**. It was formed by the Conservative Government of Britain. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

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- **All the members of the Commission were Englishmen.** This announcement was greeted by a chorus of protest from all Indians. What angered them most was the exclusion of Indians from the Commission and the basic notion behind this exclusion that foreigners would discuss and decide upon India's fitness for Self government. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- At its **Madras Session in 1927**, presided over by **Dr. Ansari**, the National Congress decided to boycott the Commission 'at every stage and in every form.' The **Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha decided to support the Congress decision.**
- The action began as soon as Simon Commission landed at Bombay on 3 February 1928. That day, people were out on the streets participating in black-flag demonstrations. In **Madras, T. Prakasam** symbolized the defiant spirit of the occasion by baring his chest before the armed policemen. In **Lucknow, Khaliquzzaman** executed the brilliant idea of floating kites and balloons imprinted with the popular slogan '**Go Back Simon**' over the reception organized in Kaiserbagh by the taluqdars for members of the Commission.
- In **Lucknow, Jawaharlal and Govind Ballabh Pant** were beaten up by the police. But the worst incident happened in **Lahore** where **Lala Lajpat Rai,** the hero of the Extremist days and the most revered leader of Punjab, was hit on the chest by lathis on 30 October and **succumbed to the injuries** on 17 November 1928. It was his death that **Bhagat Singh** and his comrades were seeking to avenge when they **killed the white police official, Saunders, in December 1928.**
- **The Simon Commission report contained no mention of the Dominion Status** and was in other ways also a regressive document. It disappointed national leaders including moderates. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 4.A

- In **1946**, the **Cabinet Mission** arrived in India to find a mutually agreed solution to the Indian Problem. The Mission held talks with the leaders of all prominent political parties and then proposed its plan of establishing a united India. The Cabinet Mission included **Lord Pethick Lawrence**, the Secretary of State for India, **Sir Stafford Cripps,** and **A. V. Alexander**.
- The Cabinet Mission recommended an undivided India and **turned down the Muslim league's demand** for a separate Pakistan. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The existing provincial assemblies were proposed to be grouped into **three sections**, which would meet separately to decide on group constitutions. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - **Section A** comprising Madras, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, C.P. and Orissa
  - **Section B** consisting of Punjab, NWFP, and Sind
  - **Section** C comprising Bengal and Assam
- It provided that the **central government** at Delhi would have powers over **defence, foreign affairs, and communications**. The rest of the powers would be vested with the provinces. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 5.C

- Most of the Indian princes had not only remained loyal to the British but had actively aided the latter in suppressing the Revolt. Moreover, the experience of the Revolt had convinced the British authorities that the princely states could serve as useful allies and supporters in case of popular opposition or revolt. The Revolt of 1857 led the British to reverse some aspects of their policy towards the Indian States.
- Some of the **relaxation announced by the British** to the princely states were:
  - **Before 1857, the British availed every opportunity to annex princely states. This policy was now abandoned. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - The right of princes to adopt heirs would be respected and the integrity of their territories guaranteed against future annexation.
- On the other hand, **some of the old policies were applied even after the revolt of 1857**:
  - **Princes were made to acknowledge Britain as the paramount power as the price of their continued existence. In 1876, Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress of India to emphasize British sovereignty over the entire Indian subcontinent. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - British claimed the right to supervise the internal government of the princely states.
  - **They not only interfered in the day-to-day administration through the Residents but insisted on appointing and dismissing ministers and other high officials. Sometimes the rulers themselves were removed or deprived of their powers. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Their perpetuation was only one aspect of the British policy towardé the princely state. Complete integration of princely states with British India was another aspect of the British policy towardé the princely states.

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Q 6.C

Gandhiji's speech at the All India Congress Committee meeting at Gowalia Tank in Bombay contained specific instructions for different sections of the people.

- **Government servants would not yet be asked to resign**, but they should openly declare their allegiance to Congress. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Soldiers were also not to leave their posts, but they were to 'refuse to fire on our own people. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **The Princes were asked to 'accept the sovereignty of your own people, instead of paying homage to a foreign power.'** And the people of the Princely States were asked to declare that they were part of the Indian nation and that they would accept the leadership of the Princes, if the latter cast their lot with the People, but not otherwise. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- Students were to give up studies if they were sure they could continue to remain firm independence was achieved.
- Peasants 'who have the courage, and are prepared to risk their all' should refuse to pay the land revenue. Tenants were told that Congress holds that the land belongs to those who work on it and to no one else. Where the zamindari system prevails, if the zamindar makes common cause with the ryot, his portion of the revenue, which may be settled by mutual agreement, should be given to him. But **if a zamindar wants to side with the Government, no tax should be paid to him**. These instructions were not actually issued because of the preventive arrests, but they do make Gandhiji's intentions clear. **Hence, statement 4 is not correct.**

Q 7.D

- The Tebhaga movement was led by the sharecroppers of the Bengal region in 1946-47 against the Jotedars of the region. They were having huge shares of land and also exercised control over poor cultivators, local markets, money lending, etc. In rural villages, they were having more control than the Zamindars. The sharecroppers (also known as bhagadars) were responsible for the cultivation of large agricultural areas under the jotedars, who handed over half of the crop after the harvest to the jotedars.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The share-croppers demand **two-third** of the produce from the land. There was huge participation of peasants from rural areas. North Bengal was the epicentre of the movement. The demands of sharecroppers were incorporated in the Bengal Bargadars Temporary Regulation Bill. At the request of the jotedars, the police suppressed the sharecroppers and the movement slowly disappeared by the end of March 1947.
- **Statement 2 is not correct: The demands were based on the recommendation of the Floud Commission** also known as the Bengal Land Revenue Commission which recommended two-third share to the bargardars (sharecroppers).

Q 8.B

- The **Congress session of 1906 was held at Calcutta under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji.** He was chosen as president in order to avoid the split of Congress into two groups i-e Moderates and Extremists.
- The following resolutions were passed during the session - **Resolution on Partition of Bengal - Resolution of Self Government (Swaraj)- Resolution on Swadeshi - Resolution on Boycott - Resolution on National Education. Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct.**
- In August **1906, the National Council of Education was established.** The Council, consisting of virtually all the distinguished persons of the country at the time, defined its objectives in this way. . . '**to organize a system of Education Literary; Scientific and Technical — on National lines** and under National control from the primary to the university level.
- The **chief medium of instruction was to be the vernacular** to enable the widest possible reach. For technical education, the Bengal Technical institute was set and funds were raised to send students to Japan for advanced learning.
- **The split of Congress into two groups i-e Moderates and Extremists happened during the 1907** session which happened at Surat. It is therefore famously called **Surat Split. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Resolution on National Economic program was passed during the 1931 session of Congress which happened at Karachi**. It was presided by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. During the session, the Resolution on Fundamental Rights was also passed. Hence statement 4 is not correct.**

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Q 9.A

- After the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation movement, disintegration set in Congress. A group of leaders led by **Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das) and Motilal Nehru** advocated the end of the boycott of Legislative Councils. **Sardar Patel, Dr. Ansari, Rajendra Prasad,** and others are known as '**no changers** opposed Council entry.
- In 1922, in the Gaya session of the Congress, C R Das (who was presiding over the session) moved a proposal to enter the legislatures but it was defeated. Das and other leaders broke away from Congress and formed the Swaraj Party on 1 January 1923. **Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party with Das as president** and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries. The new party was to **function as a group within the Congress.** It accepted the Congress programme except in one respect - it would take part in Council elections. **Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- The Swarajists and the no-changers engaged in fierce political controversy. On Gandhiji's advice, the two groups agreed to remain in the Congress though they would work in separate ways.
- **Swarajists won 42 seats out of the 101 elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly.** With the cooperation of other Indian groups, they repeatedly outvoted the Government in the Central Assembly. In March 1925, they succeeded in electing Vithalbhai J. Patel, a leading nationalist leader, as the speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 10.B

- Indian National Army (INA) was an armed force formed by Indian Nationalists in 1942, through the patronage of the Imperial Japanese Army.
- The idea of INA was first conceived in **Malaya by Mohan Singh**. The outbreak of the Quit India movement gave a fillip to INA.
- On 1st September, the first division of INA was formed with 16300 men.
- But due to serious differences between the INA army led by Mohan Singh and the Japanese over the role INA was going to play, the little further gain was made in its first phase.
- The second phase of the INA began when Subash Chandra Bose was brought to Singapore in 1943.
- **Bose** set up the **Provisional Government of free India** on 21 October 1943. **Hence statement 1 is not correct**.
- The provisional government then declared war on Britain and was recognized by the **axis powers and their satellites**. In World War II, the three great Allied powers include Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. The three principal partners in the Axis alliance were Germany, Italy, and Japan.
- Subash Chandra Bose set up **two INA headquarters,** one in **Rangoon** and the other in **Singapore,** and INA was recognized by recruiting new civilians**. Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 11.C

- **Recently an exclusive "Enforcing Contracts Portal" was inaugurated by the Department of Justice (Ministry of Law and Justice). Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
  - The portal is envisioned to be a **comprehensive source of information pertaining to the legislative and policy reforms being undertaken on the "Enforcing Contracts" parameters.**
  - It includes the latest data related to the functioning and disposal of commercial cases in the Dedicated Commercial Courts of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata.
  - These Dedicated Commercial Courts have been established for speedy resolution of commercial disputes and boast of dedicated infrastructure and exclusive judicial human power.
- **Department of Justice as the nodal department has been monitoring an array of legislative and policy reforms to strengthen the "Enforcing Contracts" regime for Ease of Doing Business in India** in coordination with e-Committee, Supreme Court of India and the High Courts of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnataka. In close collaboration with all of them, Department of Justice has been aggressively pursuing various reform measures to create an effective, efficient, transparent and robust 'Contract Enforcement Regime'.
- **The "Enforcing Contracts" indicator is one such essential area that measures time and cost to resolve a standardized commercial dispute as well as a series of good practices in the judiciary.**

Q 12.B

- When Warren Hastings assumed the administration of Bengal in 1772, he found it in utter chaos. Therefore, Warren Hastings realized the immediate need for introducing reforms.
- **Reforms under Warren Hastings**
  - The East India Company decided to act as Diwan and to undertake the collection of revenue by its own agents. **Hence, the Dual System introduced by Robert Clive was abolished.**

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- After the abolition of the Dual System, the responsibility of collecting the revenue fell on the shoulders of the Company. For that purpose, a Board of Revenue was established at Calcutta to supervise the collection of revenue
- Warren Hastings felt the necessity of reorganizing the judicial system. Each district was provided with a civil court under the collector and a criminal court under an Indian Judge.
- **Warren Hastings abolished the system of dastaks, or free passes, and regulated the internal trade.**
- **In 1781, Warren Hastings set up the Calcutta Madrasah for the study and teaching of Muslim law and related subjects.**
- **He also introduced a uniform system of pre-paid postage system.**

- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 13.D

- **Kumbalathuparambu Ayyappan** better identified as **Sahodaran Ayyappan**, was a social reformer, thinker, rationalist, journalist, and politician from Kerala, India. A vocal **follower of Sree Narayana Guru**, he was associated with a number of events related to the Kerala reformation movement and was the organizer of Misra Bojana in Cherai in 1917. He **founded Sahodara Sangam, and the journal Sahodaran and was the founder-editor of the magazine Yukthivadhi.**
- He gave the call of **"No religion, No caste and No God for mankind" against the caste system.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 14.A

- The Bethune School, founded by **J.E.D. Bethune, in 1849**, was the first fruit of the powerful movement for women's education. J.E.D Bethune was a British law member of the Governor General's Council.
- **Brahmo Sabha was founded by the Hindu reformer Ram Mohun Roy (1772-1833) in August 1828.** Rammohun's quest for religious truth had led him to study with an open mind the scriptures of all major religions. Thus he had not only studied the Hindu scriptures such as the Vedas in Sanskrit; he also read the Quran in Arabic and the Bible in Hebrew and Greek.
- Raja Rammohan Roy was involved in various efforts to spread education in India. **In 1825, he founded the Vedanta college**.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 15.B

- By the 18th century, the Portuguese in India lost their commercial influence, though some of them still carried on trade in their individual capacity and many took to piracy and robbery. The decline of the Portuguese was brought about by several factors.
  - The local advantages gained by the Portuguese in India were reduced with the emergence of powerful dynasties in Egypt, Persia, and North India and the rise of the turbulent Marathas as their immediate neighbors. (The Marathas captured Salsette and Bassein in 1739 from the Portuguese).
  - The population of Portuguese was less than a million, its Court was autocratic and decadent, **its merchants enjoyed much less power and prestige than its landed aristocrats. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - **They followed a policy of religious intolerance.** The religious policies of the Portuguese, such as the activities of the Jesuits, gave rise to political fears. Their antagonism for the Muslims apart, the Portuguese policy of conversion to Christianity made Hindus also resentful. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - The earlier monopoly of knowledge of the sea route to India held by the Portuguese could not remain a secret forever; soon enough the Dutch and the English, who were learning the skills of ocean navigation, also learned it and outshined the Portuguese. **They lagged behind in the development of shipping as compared to other European powers. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - As new trading communities from Europe arrived in India, there began a fierce rivalry among them. In this struggle, the Portuguese had to give way to the more powerful and enterprising competitors. The Dutch and the English had greater resources and more compulsions to expand overseas, and they overcame the Portuguese resistance.

Q 16.B

- The subsidiary alliance system was **used by Lord Wellesley**, who was **governor-general from 1798-1805**, to build an empire in India. **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
- Under the system, the allying I**ndian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory** and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. The Indian ruler had to

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agree to the posting of a British resident in his court. The Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without prior consultation with the Company. Nor could he go to war or negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor-general. In return for all this, the British would defend the ruler from his enemies and adopt a policy of non-interference in the internal matters of the allied state.

- One of the objectives behind Wellesley's strengthening of the subsidiary alliance system was t**o keep the French from reviving and expanding their influence in India.** Around this time, the **fear of Napoleon's expedition towards the East** was very real for the British who felt that the French could attack the western coast of India from their colony of Mauritius.
- Hence the clause in the alliance treaty requiring the Indian rulers to dismiss Europeans (other than the British) from their service and not employ any. By means of this system, the **Company could station its forces at strategic locations and keep the French at bay**.
- The Indian rulers lost their independence by buying security. They were not free of interference from the British residents. They lost much of their revenue, paying for the British troops. Also, the alliance made the Indian rulers weak and irresponsible; the subjects were exploited and it was practically impossible to depose the oppressive rulers as they were protected by the British. **Evolution and Perfection**
- It was probably **Dupleix, who first gave on hire (so to say) European troops to Indian rulers to fight their wars**. Since then, almost all the governors-general from Clive onwards applied the system to various Indian states and brought it to near perfection.
- The **first Indian state** to fall into this protection trap (which anticipated the subsidiary alliance system) **was Awadh which in 1765** signed a treaty under which the Company pledged to defend the frontiers of Awadh on the condition of the Nawab defraying the expenses of such defense. It was in 1787 that the Company first insisted that the subsidiary the **state should not have foreign relations.** This was included in the treaty with the Nawab of Carnatic which Cornwallis signed in February 1787. It was Wellesley's genius to make it a general rule to negotiate for the surrender of territory in full sovereignty for the maintenance of the subsidiary force.
- **States which Accepted the Subsidiary Alliance:** The Indian princess who accepted the subsidiary system were:
  - the Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800)
  - the ruler of Mysore (1799)
  - the ruler of Tanjore (October 1799)
  - the Nawab of Awadh (November 1801)
  - the Peshwa (December 1801)
  - the Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803)
  - the Sindhia (February 1804)
  - the Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi, and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818)
  - The **Holkars were the last Maratha confederation to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1818**

Q 17.B

- In the middle of the seventeenth century, the English began to emerge as a big colonial power. The Anglo-Dutch rivalry lasted for about seven decades during which period the Dutch lost their settlements to the British one by one.
- The English were also at this time rising to prominence in the Eastern trade, and this posed a serious challenge to the commercial interests of the Dutch. A commercial rivalry soon turned into bloody warfare. After prolonged warfare, both the parties came to a compromise in 1667 by which the **British agreed to withdraw all their claims on Indonesia, and the Dutch retired from India to concentrate** on their more profitable trade in Indonesia. They monopolized the trade in black pepper and spices. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- In the **Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74),** communications between Surat and the new English settlement of Bombay got cut due to which three homebound English ships were captured in the Bay of Bengal by the Dutch forces. The retaliation by the English resulted in the defeat of the Dutch. **The Battle of Chinsurah (also known as the Battle of Hooghly)** took place near Chinsurah, India on 25 November 1759), which dealt a crushing blow to Dutch ambitions in India. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 18.A

Lord Linlithgow Viceroy of India announced the August Offer (August 1940) which proposed:

- Dominion status as the objective for India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Expansion of Viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians (who would be drawn from major political parties). **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

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- Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where Indians would decide the Constitution according to their social, economic, and political conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all Indian services. No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 19.C

- In Amritsar, the arrest of two local leaders, **Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal** on 10 April led to an attack on the town hall and the post office; telegraph wires were cut and Europeans including women were attacked. The army was called in and the city handed over to General Dyer, who issued an order prohibiting public meetings and assemblies.
- An unarmed but large crowd gathered on **13 April 1919** at Amritsar in the Jallianwalla Bagh, to **protest against the arrest of the leaders Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal.** Jallianwalla Bagh was a large open space that was enclosed on three sides by buildings and had only one exit. **General Dyer** surrounded the Bagh with his army unit, closed the exit with his troop, and then ordered his men to shoot into the trapped crowd with rifles and machine guns. Thousands were killed and wounded. After this massacre, martial law was proclaimed throughout Punjab and the people were submitted to the most uncivilized atrocities. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- A wave of horror ran through the country as the knowledge of the Punjab happenings spread. The popular shock was expressed by the great poet and humanist **Rabindranath Tagore** who **renounced his knighthood in the protest. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- In February 1919, **Mahatma Gandhi founded the Satyagraha Sabha** who members took a pledge to disobey the **Rowlatt Act** and thus to court arrest and imprisonment. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The **Hunter Committee** was appointed by the Government to enquire into the Punjab disturbances. It was just an eyewash that the **House of Lords had voted in favour of General Dyer's action** and that the British public had demonstrated its support by helping the Morning Post collect 30,000 pounds for General Dyer. **Hence statement 4 is not correct.**

Q 20.A

- **Recently China operationalised Baihetan hydro project, biggest since Three Gorges.** With a total installed capacity of 16 million kilowatts, it's equipped with 16 hydro-generating units, each with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts, **the largest single-unit capacity in the world. That will make it second in size after the Three Gorges Dam, opened in 2003 on the Yangtze, with 22.5 million kilowatts of generating capacity**
- Built by the China Three Gorges Corporation - operator of the world's largest hydropower plant in the world, the Three Gorges Dam - the Baihetan is located on the border between the southwestern provinces of Yunnan and Sichuan. **It is on the Jinsha, the upstream section of the Yangtze river, the longest in Asia. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- All 12 units of the **Wudongde hydropower station**, the world's seventh-largest, on Jinsha river near the Yunnan and Sichuan border were also operationalised.

Q 21.C

- Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress (December 1916) is very important for the Indian freedom struggle. The session produced two historic developments. First, the two wings of the Congress that is the Moderates and the Extremist were reunited. Second, The session also became significant because of the famous Congress-League Pact, popularly known as the Lucknow Pact. The two organisations overcame their old differences and put out a set of common political demands before the government.
- The unity between Congress and league was bought by the signing of the Congress-League pact (Lucknow pact). An important role in bringing the two together was played by Lokmanya Tilak and Muhammad Ali Jinnah because the two believe that India could win self-government only through Hindu Muslim unity.
- **Together Congress and the League passed the same resolutions at their sessions and put forward a joint scheme of political reforms** based on separate electorate and demand that the British government should make a declaration that it would consider self-government on India at an early date. **Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- The Lucknow pact marked an important step towards the Hindu Muslim unity. The immediate effect of the development at Lucknow was tremendous the unity between the moderate nationalist and the militant nationalist and between the national Congress and the Muslim league aroused great political enthusiasm in the country. **At the same time it accepted the principle of separate electorate. Thus, it left the way open to the future resurgence of communalism in Indian politics. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

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Q 22.C

- **Indian states and society during the 18th century: Succession states-**
  - **With the gradual weakening and decline of the Mughal Empire**, local and regional political and economic forces began to arise and assert themselves and politics began to undergo major changes from the late 17th century onwards. During the 18th century, on the debris of the Mughal Empire and its political system, arose a large number of independent and semi-independent powers.
  - Some of these states, such as **Bengal, Awadh, and Hyderabad, may be characterized as 'succession states'**. They **arose as a result of the assertion of autonomy by the governor of Mughal provinces** with the decay of the central power.
  - Others, such as the **Maratha, Afghan, Jat, and Punjab states were the product of rebellions by local chieftains, zamindars, and peasants against Mughal authority.**
  - Not only did the politics in the two types of states or zones differ to some extent from each other, but there were differences among all of them because of local conditions. There was, of course, also a **third zone comprising of areas on the south-west and south-east, coasts and of north-eastern India**, where Mughal influence had not reached in any degree.
  - Moreover, nearly all of them adopted the methods and spirit of the Mughal administration. The first group of states (succession states) inherited the functioning of Mughal administrative structure and institutions; others tried to adopt in varying degrees this structure and institutions, including the Mughal revenue system.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 23.B

- Recently, India successfully carried out the test-firing of a new missile in the Agni series known as Agni P on Monday off the coast of Odisha. The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) successfully flight tested the new generation nuclear-capable ballistic missile from Dr APJ Abdul Kalam island
- Agni P is the first of the new class of Agni missile to be launched by DRDO. The **ballistic missile** weighs 50% less than Agni 3 and has new guidance and a new generation of propulsion. **Since the missile is canisterised, it can be launched from rail and road and stored for a longer period and transported all across the country as per operational requirements. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **The missile, which has a range between 1000 km to 2000 km**, can be used to target enemy armadas in the Indo-Pacific. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 24.D

- **Lord Linlithgow was the longest serving viceroy of India**. He was the viceroy from **1936 to 1944.** During his time, many important events took place.
- **Rajkot Satyagraha took place in 1938-39**. **It was against the princely ruler of Rajkot state, known as the 'Thakore', oppressive taxation regimes, curbs/restrictions on civil liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom to assemble, lack of access to education and other welfare services**. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Most of the state revenue that was earned by imposing heavy taxes on its citizens, was spent on the upkeep of the luxurious lifestyles led by the princely ruler.
- The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the princes had 'British immunity' that is they were given protection by the British from domestic and external turmoil or aggression. In exchange for this protection, the princes were expected to support fully, the imperialistic agendas of the British while ignoring the domestic struggles for freedom that were spreading, across their states.
- **Winston Churchill was elected as the prime minister of England in 1940.**
- **The Congress passed the 'Quit India Resolution' in 1942 which started the Quit India movement. It was famously called as August revolution. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- It was **launched after the failure of the Cripps Mission** when it failed to solve the constitutional deadlock.
- Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the tricolour on the Gowalia Tank ground and on August 9 night, the senior leaders of the Congress were arrested. Due to the arrests, an action plan for the movement was made.
- **Second world war began in 1939 and lasted till 1945**. **Hence statement 3 is correct**. It was during Linlithgow's time that the congress ministries resigned due to outbreak of second world war.

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Q 25.D

- For the first time, the **Indian Navy is participating in joint drills with the European Union Naval Force**, comprising warships from the French, Spanish and Italian navies, being held in the Gulf of Aden. The **name of the exercise is IN-EUNAVFOR.** Ships of the four navies(India, Italy, French, Spain) will endeavor to enhance and hone their war-fighting skills and their ability as an integrated force to promote peace, security, and stability in the maritime domain. Concurrently, a virtual "information sharing exercise" is also being conducted between the Indian Navy Information Fusion Centre Indian Ocean Region and Maritime Security Centre-Horn of Africa. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- The **8th Indo-Kyrgyz Joint Special Forces Exercise "Khanjar" was inaugurated at the Special Forces Brigade of National Guards of the Kyrgyz Republic in Bishkek, the capital of the host Kyrgyzstan.** Initiated first in 2011, the two-week-long special operations exercise focusses on high-altitude warfare, mountain warfare, and counter-extremism exercises. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**
- India, Pakistan, China, and other members of the **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)** will hold a joint anti-terrorism exercise. The decision to hold the joint exercise **"Pabbi-Antiterror-2021"** was announced during the 36th meeting of the Council of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**

Q 26.D

In August 1942, Gandhiji started the 'Quit India Movement and decided to launch a mass civil disobedience movement **'Do or Die' call** to force the British to leave India. The movement was followed, nonetheless, by large-scale violence directed at railway stations, telegraph offices, government buildings, and other emblems and institutions of colonial rule.

- Several political groups active during the Indian Independence Movement were opposed to the Quit India Movement. These included the **Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Communist Party of India** and some of the princely states.
- The League was not in favour of the British leaving India without partitioning the country first.
- The Communist party supported the British since they were allied with the Soviet Union.
- The Hindu Mahasabha openly opposed the call for the Quit India Movement and boycotted it officially under the apprehension that the movement would create internal disorder and will endanger internal security during the war.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 27.C

- The Charter Act of 1833 was a significant constitutional instrument defining the scope and authority of the East India Company.
- Following were the important provisions:
  - **The English East India Company ceased to be a commercial agency in India. I**n other words, it would function hereafter as the political agent for the Crown.
  - The Governor-General of Fort William was hereafter called 'the Governor-General of India'. Thus, **Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India'.**
  - A Law Member was appointed to the Governor-General's Council. **T. B. Macaulay was the first Law Member of the Governor- General-in-Council**.
  - The Charter Act of 1833 brought the Company's monopoly of tea trade and trade with China to an end. **At the same time, the debts of the Company were taken over by the Government of India** which was also to pay its shareholders a 10 percent dividend on their capital.
  - **Hence, both statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Q 28.A

- The state of **Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah in 1724**. He was one of the leading nobles of the post-Aurangzeb era. He played a leading role in the **overthrow of the Saiyid brothers** and was rewarded with the viceroyalty of the Deccan. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **From 1720 to 1722** he consolidated his hold over the Deccan by suppressing all opposition to his viceroyalty and organizing the administration on efficient lines. **From 1722 to 1724 he was the wazir of the Empire.** But he soon got disgusted with that office as **Emperor Muhammad Shah (1719-48)** frustrated all his attempts at reforming the administration. So he decided to go back to the Deccan where he could safely maintain his supremacy. Here he laid the foundations of the Hyderabad State which he ruled with a strong hand. He defeated and later **killed Mubariz Khan in the Battle of Shakr-Kheda (1724). Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

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- He **followed a tolerant policy** towards the Hindus, For example, a **Hindu, Puran Chand, was his Dewan.** He consolidated his power by establishing an orderly administration in the Deccan on the basis of the Mughal pattern. He also made an attempt to rid the revenue system of its corruption. But after **his death in 1748,** Hyderabad fell prey to the same disruptive forces as were operating at Delhi. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 29.C

- In October 1940, Gandhiji gave the call for a limited satyagraha by a few selected individuals. The satyagraha was kept limited so as not to embarrass Britain's war effort by a mass upheaval in India. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Gandhiji's aim was to make clear to the world that the vast majority of people of India were not interested in war. According to him, the people didn't make any distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that rules India.
- Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer satyagraha. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct**.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the second person and Brahma Dutt was the third person who offered individual satyagraha.

Q 30.D

- On **20th February 1947**, British premiere Clement Attlee declared that the British would quit India by June 1948. The announcement that India and Pakistan would be free was made on June 3rd, 1947. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Lord Mountbatten worked out a compromise during April to June period with the leaders of Congress and the Muslim League and it was decided to partitioned the country.
- The Congress Nationalist leaders agreed to the Partition of India in order to avoid large-scale blood baths and communal riots. But they did not accept the two-nation theory even then. **Hence statement 2 is not correct**.

Q 31.D

- The three main leaders who carried out economic analysis of British Rule during the years 1870-1905 were **Dadabhai Naoroji, MG Ranade and Romesh Chandra Dutt.**
- Romesh Chandra Dutt, **a retired ICS officer**, published **The Economic History of India** at the beginning of the 20th century **(1901)** in which he **examined in minute detail the entire economic record of colonial rule since 1757.**
- R.C. Dutt put it: 'If India is poor today, it is through the operation of economic causes.'
- **In the course of their search for the causes of India's poverty, the nationalists underlined factors and forces which had been brought into play by the colonial rulers and the colonial structure.**
- RC dutt also pointed out that the effort of Parliamentary Select Committee of 1812 was to discover how Indian manufacturers could be replaced by British manufacturers and how British Industries could be promoted at the expense of Indian industries.
- RC Dutt was a lecturer in University College, London (post retirement), where he completed his **famous thesis on 'economic nationalism'.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 32.C

- The **G7 signed the Carbis Bay Declaration at the recent G7 Summit. It is aimed at preventing future pandemics.**
- The declaration aims to support and enhance the existing multilateral health architecture for preparedness, prevention, detection, and response with an appropriately, sustainably, and predictably funded, effective WHO at its center, taking account of the forthcoming WHA and various recent and ongoing review processes, including those resulting from the previous WHA.
- Support the achievement of the SDG, their targets, and specific initiatives such as the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Wellbeing for all to better support countries to accelerate progress towards the health-related SDG including towards Universal Health Coverage. Support the goal of a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient recovery that promotes the progressive realization of the right for all people to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health.
- The G7 also pledged over 1 billion coronavirus vaccine doses for poorer nations with half of that coming from the United States and 100 million from Britain. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer**

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Q 33.C

- **Nadir Shah** had risen from a shepherd boy to Shah (King) by saving Persia from sure decline and disintegration. In 1729 he won back Herat after defeating the Abdalis and expelling the Ghalzais from Isfahan and central and southern Persia. After long and bitter warfare he compelled Turkey to give back all conquered territory. In 1735, he signed a treaty with Russia receiving back all seized territory. Next year, he deposed the last of the Safavi rulers and made himself the Shah. In the following years, he reconquered the province of Qandahar.
- Nadir Shah was attracted to India by the fabulous wealth for which it was always famous. He **entered Indian territory towards the end of 1738**, without meeting with any opposition. He **attacked Delhi in March 1739.** His army easily **defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Karnal.** The greedy invader took possession of the royal treasury and other royal property, levied tribute on the leading nobles, and plundered the rich of Delhi. His total plunder has been estimated at **70 crores** of rupees. He also carried away the **famous Koh-i-nur** diamond and the jewel-studded Peacock Throne of Shahjahan. He compelled Muhammad Shah to cede to him all the provinces of the Empire west of the river Indus.
- **After Muhammad Shah's death in 1748,** bitter struggles and even civil war took out among unscrupulous and power-hungry nobles. Furthermore, as a result of the weakening of the north-western defenses, the Empire was devastated by the repeated invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali, one of Nadir Shah's ablest generals, who had succeeded in establishing his authority over Afghanistan after his master's death. Abdali repeatedly invaded and plundered northern India right down to Delhi and Mathura between 1748 and 1767. **In 1761, he defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat** and thus gave a big blow to their ambition of controlling the Mughal Emperor and thereby dominating the country,
- As a result of the invasions of Nadir Shah and Abdali and the suicidal internal feuds of the Mughal nobility, the Mughal Empire had by 1761 ceased to exist in practice as an all-India Empire. It remained merely as the Kingdom of Delhi. Shah Alam II, who ascended the throne in 1759, spent the initial years as an Emperor wandering from place to place far away from his capital, for he lived in mortal fear of his own wazir. He was a man of some ability and ample courage. But the Empire was by now beyond redemption. **In 1764,** he joined Mir Qasim of Bengal and Shuja-ud-Daula of Avadh in declaring war upon the English East India Company. Defeated by the British at the **Battle of Buxar,** he lived for several years at Allahabad as a pensioner of the East India Company.
- **NOTE: Tipu Sultan** was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore based in South India and a pioneer of rocket artillery. He introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including a new coinage system and calendar, and a new land revenue system which initiated the growth of the Mysore silk industry. In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, a combined force of British East India Company troops supported by the Marathas & the Nizam of Hyderabad defeated Tipu. He was **killed on 4 May 1799** while defending his stronghold of Seringapatam.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 34.B

- A piece of the **Winchcombe meteorite** that touched down in the town of Winchcombe in Gloucestershire in the UK in February 2021 will be displayed at the National History Museum in the UK. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- **Winchcombe** dates back to the birth of the solar system nearly 4.5 billion years ago and therefore examining it may offer scientists and researchers clues about the beginning of the solar system and maybe even the Earth. Space agencies have launched specific missions to asteroids to be able to study them.
- Winchcombe is also significant because it is the meteorite to have fallen and recovered from the UK in about 30 years. Further, this type of meteorite is known as a carbonaceous meteorite and out of about 65,000 known meteorite types, only about 1,000 are of this particular type.
- NASA notes that the difference between a meteor, meteorite, and meteoroid is nothing but where the object is. Meteoroids are objects in space that range in size from dust grains to small asteroids. "Think of them as "space rocks," NASA says. But when meteoroids enter the Earth's atmosphere they are called meteors. But if a meteoroid enters the Earth's atmosphere and hits the ground, it is called a meteorite.

Q 35.A

- **Vishnushastri Pandit was** born in 1827 at Badhava at Satara District. He worked as a translator in the British government. He became very active in Widow Marriage [Vidhava Vivah] Movement. On 28 January 1866, Vishnushastri, inspired by Phule's movement opened an institution to promote widow remarriage. The institution (a society) was known as Punar Vivahtojak Mandal or **Widow Remarriage Association. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- The **Tattwabodhinī Sabhā** was a group started in Calcutta on 6 October 1839 as a splinter group of the Brahmo Samaj, reformers of Hinduism and Indian Society. The **founding member was Debendranath**

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Tagore, previously of the Brahmo Samaj, eldest son of influential entrepreneur Dwarkanath Tagore, and eventually **father to renowned polymath Rabindranath Tagore.** In 1859, the Tattwabodhinī Sabhā was dissolved back into the Brāhmo Samāj by Debendranath Tagore. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**

- Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Dadabhai Naoroji founded the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha and did considerable efforts for the purification of the Zoroastrian religion which was being prejudiced by Hindu elements like child marriages, polygamy, separate dining of men and women, and the use of nirang for sterilizing customs. In 1855 the **Parsi Law Association** was organized at a public meeting attended by 3,000 Parsis with Maneckji Nusserwanji Petit, Furdoonjee, Sorobjee, and **Dadabhai Nauroji as founding members.** They were in charge later for the introduction of a uniform system of Parsi laws. All such important agenda was discussed in the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabhas **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 36.D

- The Revolt of 1857 was a major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company.
- It began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut
- It was fed by resentments born of diverse perceptions, including invasive British-style social reforms, harsh land taxes, summary treatment of some rich landowners and princes, as well as skepticism about the improvements brought about by British rule.
- **Causes of The Revolt:**
  - **Political and Administrative Causes**
    - ✓ British policy of expansion through the Doctrine of Lapse and direct annexation.
    - ✓ A large number of Indian rulers and chiefs were dethroned which raised suspicion and fuelled resentment in the minds of ruling families. For e.g.
      - Rani Lakshmi Bai's adopted son was not permitted to sit on the throne of Jhansi.
      - Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.
      - Awadh was annexed on the pretext of maladministration.
  - **Common people were hard hit by the prevalence of corruption at the lower levels of administration. Hence option 3 is correct.**
  - **The middle and upper classes of Indian society, particularly in the North were hard hit by their exclusion from the well-paid higher posts in the administration. Hence option 2 is correct.**
- **Social and Religious Cause**
  - Western Civilisation was gradually spreading all over the country.
  - Hindu law of inheritance enabling Christian converts to inherit their ancestral properties.
  - The abolition of practices like sati and female infanticide, and the legislation legalizing widow remarriage, were believed as threats to the established social structure.
  - Western education system posed a threat to the orthodox section of Hindu as well as Muslim communities.
- **Economic Cause**
  - **Peasants and zamindars were explored through the imposition of heavy taxes on land and harsh consequences in case of failure to do so including confiscation of landholdings. Hence option 1 is correct.**
  - The influx of British manufactured goods into India ruined local industries, particularly the textile industry of India.
- **Military Causes**
  - Indian sepoys were paid less than a European sepoy of the same rank.
  - They were required to serve in areas far away from their homes.
  - General Services Enlistment Act required the sepoys must be ready to serve even in British land across the sea.
  - Use of greased cartridges which were rumored to contain animal fat hurt the religious sentiment of Indian Sepoys.

Q 37.C

- The Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt started on **18th February 1946** when 1100 naval ratings of **HMIS Talwar** struck down work at **Bombay** to protest against the treatment meted out to them. Soon the revolt was joined by other naval centers across the country especially **Karachi, Madras, and Vishakhapatnam**. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Indian sailors were treated badly by their British commanders and there were stark differences in the pay, living conditions, and basic amenities of Indians and British sailors in the navy.

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- The city of Bombay particularly was tense. Hundreds of protestors targeted the British residents and officers of the city.
- The rebels also found support from the Royal Indian Air Force men from Bombay.
- During the revolt flags of the **Indian National Congress, the Muslim League and Communist party** were hoisted on the Ship's masts. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The mutiny came to an end with the intervention of **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Jinnah**. The mutineers surrendered on 23 February 1946.
- The decision to send out the Cabinet mission to India was taken by the **British Cabinet on 22 January 1946** almost 3 weeks before the RIN mutiny.

Q 38.B

- The Kisan Sabha movements started much before the formation of All India Kisan Sabha. Under the leadership of Sahajanand Saraswati who had Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) was formed in 1929 in order to mobilize grievances of peasants against the zamindars, moneylenders, and others who were oppressing them by making attacks on their occupancy rights. Gradually the peasant movement spread across all over India. **All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was formed in 1936. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was its first president and N. G. Ranga was its general secretary.**
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** At the Faizpur session in Maharashtra, the **second session** of the All India Kisan Congress/sabha (AIKS) held along with the Congress session. It was presided over by N.G. Ranga. The **First session** of AIKS was held in Lucknow in 1936. this session was greeted in person by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Kisan Manifesto was finalized at **the Bombay session** by the All-India Kisan Committee.
- The Manifesto included:-
  - demands for a 50% reduction in land revenue and rent
  - A moratorium on debts
  - The abolition of feudal levies
  - Security of tenure for tenants
  - A living wage for agricultural laborers
  - The recognition of peasant unions.

Q 39.B

- The **Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (CHIME) Project is a revolutionary new Canadian radio telescope** designed to answer major questions in astrophysics and cosmology. **It is located in British Columbia, Canada. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- **CHIME is a novel radio telescope that has no moving parts.** Originally conceived to map the most abundant element in the universe - hydrogen - over a good fraction of the observable universe, this unusual telescope is optimized to have a high "mapping speed", which requires a large instantaneous field of view (~200 square degrees) and broad frequency coverage (400-800 MHz).
- Project CHIME is supposed to map the history of the expansion rate of the Universe by observing hydrogen gas in distant galaxies that were very strongly affected by Dark Energy.
- CHIME comprises four massive cylindrical radio antennas, roughly the size, and shape of snowboarding half-pipes, located at the Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory, operated by the National Research Council of Canada in British Columbia. The telescope receives radio signals each day from half of the sky as the Earth rotates.
- **Recently, Scientists with the Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (CHIME) have assembled the largest collection of fast radio bursts (FRBs) in the telescope's first FRB catalogue.** FRBs are oddly bright flashes of light, registering in the radio band of the electromagnetic spectrum, which blazes for a few milliseconds before vanishing without a trace. These brief and mysterious beacons have been spotted in various and distant parts of the universe, as well as in our own galaxy. Their origins are unknown and their appearance is highly unpredictable. The first FRB catalogue is to be presented at the American Astronomical Society Meeting in June'2021.

Q 40.B

- **The outbreak of the Seven Years' War in Europe between England and France** in 1756 provided the context for the third and decisive round of the Anglo-French conflict in south India. The most decisive battle of the **Third Carnatic War was the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.**
- In the Battle of Wandiwash, **General Eyre Coote of the English defeated the French army under Count Thomas Arthur de Lally** and took Bussy as a prisoner. French also lost Pondicherry to the British.

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- During the Third Carnatic War, the French lost their positions in India. However, by the Peace of Paris in 1763 France got back all the factories and settlements that it possessed in India prior to 1749. But the balance of power in India had by now decisively changed with the steady expansion of the power of the English company.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 41.D

- The sudden **suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement** led many young people began to question the very basic strategy of the national leadership and its emphasis on non-violence and began to look for alternatives. Many were drawn to the idea that violent methods alone would free India. Revolutionary terrorism became attractive.
- Nearly all the major new leaders of the revolutionary terrorist politics, for example, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjea, Surya Sen, **Jatin Das, Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh**, Sukhdev, Shiv Varma, **Bhagwati Charan Vohra** and Jaidev Kapur, had been enthusiastic **participants in the non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- A real breakthrough in terms of **revolutionary ideology** was made by **Bhagat Singh** and his comrades. HRA manifesto had declared in 1925 that it stood for 'abolition of all systems which make the exploitation of man by man possible. Its founding council, in its meeting in October 1924, had decided 'to preach social revolutionary and communistic principles.' Its main organ, The Revolutionary, had proposed the nationalization of the railways and other means of transport and large-scale industries such as steel and shipbuilding.
- The atmosphere of wide reading and deep thinking pervaded the ranks of the **HSRA leadership. Sukhdev, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Shiv Varma,** Bejoy Sinha, Yashpal, all were intellectuals of a high order. The draft of the famous **statement of revolutionary position,** 'The **Philosophy of the Bomb,' was written by Bhagwati Charan Vohra** at the instance of Azad and after a full discussion with him. The book **defined revolution** as 'Independence, social, political and economic' aimed at establishing a new order of society in which political and economic exploitation will be an impossibility. **Hence statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Q 42.B

- Peasants emerged as a major force in agrarian movements. They fought directly for their demands that were mainly centered around economic issues. These movements were directly against the zamindar, moneylenders, or foreign planters. The peasants develop awareness about their legal and other rights.
- **Pabna Revolt** was started in the 1870s in a large part of **Eastern Bengal**. It was largely against the oppression of zamindars who were resorted to enhanced rents beyond legal limits and prevented tenants from occupying rights under the Act X of 1859. Peasants of Yusufshahi Pargana formed agrarian leagues in order to resist forcible evictions, costly litigations in courts, and other oppression of the zamindars. the main form of struggle was legal resistance and it led to the passage of the Bengal Tenancy Act in 1885 which recognized the rights of tenants of some class.
- **Deccan riots** were largely in **western India, especially in the Maharashtra region**. There was a heavy burden of taxation on the ryots of the Deccan region under the Ryotwari system. After the end of the American civil war, there was a crash in cotton prices due to which the condition of the peasant class gets more worsened. Peasants were exploited by the moneylenders and anger was against the moneylenders who were mostly outsiders- Marwaris or Gujratis. peasants organized a social boycott of moneylenders which turned violent and transformed into agrarian riots. Peasants attacked moneylenders' houses and shops. The government suppressed the movement and as a conciliatory measure, Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- **Moplah Rebellion** took place in areas of the **Malabar region**. Moplahs (Mappillas) was the Muslim tenants and most of the landlords were Hindus. the grievances of tenants were centered around oppressive exactions of landlords such as high rents, no security of tenure, renewal fees, etc. Initially, it was merged with the Khilafat movement but it took ugly turns after the arrest of national leaders. The arrest of priest Ali Musaliar sparked large-scale riots. initially, the symbols of government were targeted but later it took communal overtones as many Hindus were seen as helping the authority. By December 1921 movement came to an end. **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- **Bardoli Satyagraha started in 1926, in Gujarat** state was against the decision of the government to hike land revenue by 30%. protests started against the decision and the movement was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The title of "Sardar" was given to Patel by the women of Bardoli. Peasants refused to pay the payments of the revised assessment. By August 1928 there were prospects of a Railway strike in Bombay. By looking at the conditions of that time government set up a committee to enquire into the

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whole affair. The committee found hikes in revenue unjust and recommended a rise of 6.03% only. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Q 43.B

- The revolt of 1857 was a series of widespread violent events against the rule of the British East India Company.
- It was the first mass expression of organized resistance against the British East India Company.
- It began with the mutiny of sepoys of the British East India Company's army and eventually secured the participation of the masses.
- It was the culmination of various factors encompassing socio-economic exploitation, racial discrimination, religious interference, political deprivation etc.
- It was led by various leaders ranging from princes to peasants who were fighting to secure their just claims.
    - Delhi: Bahadur Shah Zafar and Bakht Khan
    - Jhansi: Rani Laxmi Bai
    - **Bihar: Kunwar Singh. Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**
    - Mathura: Devi Singh
    - Meerut: Kadam Singh
    - Faizabad: Muhammad Ullah
    - **Kanpur: Nana sahib,** Tantya Tope and Azimullah Khan. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
    - Allahabad: Liaqat Ali
    - **Gwalior: Tantya Tope**
    - Haryana: Rao Tularam
    - Baraut, Uttar Pradesh: Shah Mal.
    - Sambhalpur: Surender Sai
    - **Bareli: Khan Bahadur Khan. Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
    - Satara: Rango Bapuji Gupte
    - Hyderabad: Sonaji pant
    - Karnataka: Maulavi Sayyed Allauddin, Bhimrao Mundargi And Chhota Singh
    - Kolhapur: Annaji Phandnavis and Tatya Mohite
    - Madras: Ghulam Gaus and Sultan Baksh
    - Chengalpattu: Annagirian Krishna
    - Coimbatore: Mulbagal Swami

Q 44.C

- **Polar-Areas Stellar-Imaging in Polarisation High-Accuracy Experiment (PASIPHAE) is an international collaborative sky surveying project.** Scientists aim to study the polarisation in the light coming from millions of stars. The name is inspired by Pasiphae, the daughter of Greek Sun God Helios, who was married to King Minos. The survey will use two high-tech optical polarimeters to observe the northern and southern skies, simultaneously. It will **focus on capturing starlight polarisation of very faint stars that are so far away that polarisation signals from there have not been systematically studied**. The distances to these stars will be obtained from measurements of the GAIA satellite. By combining these data, astronomers will perform a maiden magnetic field tomography mapping of the interstellar medium of very large areas of the sky using a novel polarimeter instrument known as WALOP (Wide Area Linear Optical Polarimeter).
- Scientists from the University of Crete, Greece, Caltech, USA, Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), India, the South African Astronomical Observatory, and the University of Oslo, Norway, are involved in this project, steered by the Institute of Astrophysics, Greece.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer**

Q 45.D

- The Performance Grading Index (PGI) is a tool to provide insights on **the status of school education in States and UTs** including key levers that drive their performance and critical areas for improvement. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The **Education Ministry** released the latest edition of the Performance Grading Index or PGI. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- It assesses states' performance in school education based on data drawn from several sources, including the Unified District Information System for Education Plus, National Achievement Survey, and Mid-Day Meal. States are scored on a total of 1,000 points across 70 parameters, which are grouped under five

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broad categories: access (e.g. enrolment ratio, transition rate, and retention rate); governance and management; infrastructure; equity (difference in performance between scheduled caste students and general category students) and learning outcomes (average score in mathematics, science, languages and social science).

- States are graded and not ranked to discourage the practice of one improving only at the cost of others, "thereby casting a stigma of underperformance on the latter". According to the government, the objective is to help the states prioritize areas for intervention in school education. The Education Ministry released the first PGI in 2019 for the reference year 2017-18.

Q 46.A

- Ghadar means revolt or rebellion. The Ghadar party (started in 1913) was a revolutionary group organised to overthrow the British rule in India. It was organised by overseas Indian immigrants to Canada and USA. The party was organised around a weekly newspaper **The Ghadar which was published from its headquarters, the Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco.** The founding president of Ghadar party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was a co-founder of this party. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The leadership also included Bhagwan Singh, Barkatullah and Ram Chandra. The Ghadar militants immediately began an extensive propaganda campaign against the British rule. They toured extensively, visiting mills and farms where most of the Punjabi immigrant labour worked. The Yugantar Ashram became the home and headquarters and refuge of these political workers.
- **The first issue of Ghadar was published in Urdu on 1st November 1913, the Gurumukhi edition was letter started on 9th December.** The newspaper carried the captions on the masthead: 'Angrezi Raj ka Dushman' or 'An Enemy of British Rule.' On the front page of each issue was a feature titled Angrezi Raj Ka Kacha Chittha or 'An Expose of British Rule.' This expose consisted of 14 points enumerating the harmful effect of the British rule in India and lost two point dealt with solutions. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- During the first World War revolutionaries of Ghadar tried to violently overthrow the British government, they called Rash Behari Bose to lead the movement in Punjab, but the movement was successfully dismantled by the British India government using intelligence (CID) and force.

Q 47.A

- The **G7 recently has unveiled a global infrastructure plan called Build Back Better World (B3W)** to counter Beijing's multi-trillion-dollar Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The adoption of the US-inspired "Build Back Better World" (B3W) project came after President Joe Biden and leaders met to address "strategic competition with China and **commit to concrete actions to help meet the tremendous infrastructure need in low- and middle-income countries. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- B3W initiative will provide a transparent infrastructure partnership to help narrow the $40 trillion needed by developing nations by 2035, The B3W project plans to put more emphasis on the environment and climate, labor safeguards, transparency, and anti-corruption. B3W will collectively catalyze hundreds of billions of dollars of infrastructure investment for low- and middle-income countries in the coming years.

Q 48.C

- On **2nd September 1946**, the Interim Government of India was formed to oversee the transition of the country from a British colony to an independent republic.
- It was initially formed with **Congress members alone** with **Jawahar Lal Nehru** as the de facto head. This was against the Muslim league insistence that all settlements be acceptable to it. **Hence statement 1 is correct and 3 is not correct.**
- Even though the Muslim League refused to be a part of the Interim Government, insisting on their demand for a separate nation, it eventually became a part of it.
- **Viceroy Lord Wavell** brought the league into Interim Government on **26 October 1946** though the Muslim league did not accept the Cabinet Mission plan. Liaqat Ali and some other members from the Muslim league participated in it. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 49.A

- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** was an Indian educator and social reformer. Vidyasagar championed the **upliftment of the status of women in India, particularly in his native Bengal.** Unlike some other reformers who sought to set up alternative societies or systems, he sought to transform society from within. He was the most prominent **campaigner for Hindu widow remarriage** and petitioned the Legislative council despite severe opposition and a counter-petition against the proposal with nearly four

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times more signatures by Radhakanta Deb and the Dharma Sabha. **He was the principal of the Sanskrit College** and **opposed the monopoly of Sanskrit only to upper castes. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

- **David Hare** was a Scottish watchmaker and philanthropist in Bengal, India. He founded many educational institutions in Calcutta such as the **Hindu School, and Hare School, and helped in founding Presidency College.** David Hare was instrumental in establishing the School Book Society on 6 May 1817. It took the initiative to print and publish textbooks in both English and Bengali. This society contributed substantially to the flowering of the Bengal Renaissance.
- Sir Raja **Radhakanta Deb** Bahadur was a scholar and a leader of the Calcutta conservative Hindu society. An accomplished scholar, Radhakanta was proficient in Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic. He published Shabda Kalpadruma, a Sanskrit language dictionary. Radhakanta Deb always showed a marked interest in promoting education, particularly English education among the Hindus; he also advocated female education. Radhakanta Deb was actively involved in the establishment and activities of the Calcutta School Book Society in 1817 and the Calcutta School Society in 1818. Despite his contribution to the cause of education, he was a strong upholder of social conservatism. Although sati was not practiced in his own family, he came forward to defend the custom when the Government contemplated its abolition.
- **Karsondas Mulji** was a Gujarati language journalist, writer, and social reformer from India. He became a vernacular schoolmaster and started **Satyaprakash, a weekly in Gujarati,** in which he attacked what he perceived to be the immoralities of the Maharajas or hereditary high priests.

Q 50.C

- Economic nationalism was a crucial part of Indian nationalism, particularly in the late nineteenth and early decades of the twentieth century. It was rooted in the comprehensive economic critique of the colonial rule which the early nationalist leaders undertook in their publications, speeches and public campaigns.
- During the 1870s and the 1880s, a wide-ranging and comprehensive **nationalist critique of British rule** emerged in India. The most important proponents of the emerging 'political economy of nationhood' were Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917), Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901), Romesh Chunder Dutt (1848-1909), Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915), G. Subramaniya Iyer (1855-1916), G.V.Joshi (1851-1911), Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920) and Surendranath Banerjea (1848-1925).
- They criticized the processes of 'ruralization' and 'de-industrialization to which India was subjected.
- Moreover, the theory of 'drain of wealth' as formulated by Naoroji remained the most popular nationalist economic plank to denounce British rule.
- **The nationalist leaders pointed out that a large part of India's capital and wealth was being transferred or 'drained' to Britain in the form of**
  - salaries and pensions of British civil and military officials working in India
  - interest on loans taken by the Indian Government
  - profits of British capitalists in India
  - **Home Charges i.e. expenses of the Indian Government in Britain.**
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 51.C

- In pursuance of his reactionary policies in India Lord Curzon announced the partition of Bengal in December 1903 which took effect on 16 October 1905. **A massive anti-partition movement was started in Bengal which evolved into the Swadeshi and Boycott movement. The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was, made on the 7 August 1905, in meeting held at the Calcutta town hall.** At this meeting the famous Boycott Resolution was passed. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- **Samitis (corps of volunteers) helped in mobilisation of the mass to support the Swadeshi Movement.** The samitis took the swadeshi message to the villages through magic lantern lectures and swadeshi songs, gave physical and moral training to the members, did social work during famines and epidemics, organized schools, training in swadeshi craft and organised arbitration courts. **The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutt is such prominent example. Hence option 2 is correct.**
- Indian National Congress took up the Swadeshi call and at the 1905 Banaras Session, presided over by G.K. Gokhale, a resolution supporting the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement for Bengal was passed. **During Swadeshi Movement the big zamindars, who had so far remained loyal to the Raj, joined forces with the Congress leaders in support of the movement. Hence option 3 is not correct.**
- **A very important characteristic of the Movement is the active participation of women in the movement, it marked the first instance of women participating in large numbers in the national**

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movement. The woman of the urban middle class came out in large numbers and participated in the Swadeshi movement they carried out positions and picketing work. **Hence option 4 is correct.**

Q 52.C

- During the 1870s and 1880s, there was agrarian unrest in the parts of Eastern Bengal caused by oppressive practices of zamindars. They tried to extract the rent beyond legal limits and also prevent the tenants from acquiring occupancy rights under Act X of 1859. They use different types of illegal coercive methods such as forced eviction, seizure of crops and cattle as well as dragging the tenants into costly litigation in the courts. Having enough of the repression peasants of yusufshahi pargana started a revolt in the Pabna district to resists the demands.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The revolt was against the malpractice and oppression by Zamindars (and not European planters). The ryots refused to pay enhanced rents and other demands of the zamindars. They organise large meetings and large crowds of peasants would gather and march through villages appealing to other peasants to join them and frightening the zamindars.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As resistance against oppression, peasants organised no-rent unions. The agrarian league organised a rent strike in which ryots refused to pay the enhanced rents and challenge the zamindars in the court. The fund was created to fight the cases in courts as the main form of resistance was legal resistance.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The government in 1885 passed the Bengal tenancy act. The government undertake legislation to protect tenants from various aspects of oppression by zamindars including permanency of tenure to some class of tenants. Till 1885 most of the cases were solved partially through persuasion and partly through fear of zamindars.

Q 53.C

- Akali Movement was Started by Sikh reformers to purify their religious places by removal of evil social practices that had slowly crept into them.
- After taking control of Golden Temple, **Khalsa Biradari** appointed **Committee to run Golden Temple and Akal Takht**. They asked British Government appointed **Manager to hand over the keys of Toshakhana (treasury) but the DC of Amritsar took the keys from him.** This **infuriated Sikhs in the whole Punjab and they started powerful agitation known as Toshakhana Keys Affair.** Since NCM was going on and Akalis were a powerful force in Punjab, Gandhi decided to support them. Government in order to isolate Congress decided to return the keys. But this victory of the reformers was seen by the national leaders as a victory of the forces of nationalism.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 54.B

- **The Secretary of State's Educational Dispatch of 1854** asked the government of India to assume responsibility for the education of the masses. It thus **repudiated the downward filtration theory , atleast on paper.**
- It is famously called as Wood's despatch and considered as the '**Magna-Carta of English Education**' in India.
- It gave emphasis to Primary education (vernacular languages were promoted), hierarchy of education was systemised and promoted teacher's training. It also talked about Grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.
- It gave directions to **open Departments of Education in all the provinces and affiliating universities were set up in 1857 at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **The direction to the company to spend one lakh rupees per annum on education was given by the Charter Act of 1813. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The act was the **first official step to spread education and modern knowledge in the country.**

Q 55.C

- **The Karachi session** was presided by Sardar Patel. It was held in March 1931. The **Gandhi Irwin Pact was endorsed** by Congress in the **Karachi Session of 1931.** In the Karachi session, congress passed a resolution to dissociate itself from and disapprove the political violence in any shape.
- Congress adopted a **resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme.** The resolution guaranteed basic civil and political rights to the people. It provided for the nationalization of key industries and transport, better conditions for the workers, agrarian reform, and free and compulsory primary education. It also assured that the culture, language, and script of the minorities and of the different linguistic areas shall be protected.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

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Q 56.B

- Rash Behari Bose was one of the most prominent leaders of Indian National Movement especially during the extremist phase. He was one of the masterminds behind the D**elhi conspiracy case, was elected as the Congress president, participated in the Ghadar movement, and established Indian Independence league while in Japan.**
- The **Delhi Conspiracy Case involved an assassination attempt of Lord Hardinge in Chandni Chowk (Delhi)** on the occasion of official entry into new capital during the shift of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, in 1912. Lord Hardinge who was wounded by the bomb thrown at him while he was riding an elephant in a state procession. **Rash Behari Bose and Sachin Sanyal were the two masterminds of this conspiracy.**
- Bose was also elected as the **President of Indian National Congress during 1907 session at Surat** where Congress got split into the moderates and the extremists. **Bose was also called to Punjab in 1915 to asume the leadership of the Ghadar movement.** Though the Ghadar movement was dismantled by the British government, Bose escaped to Japan where he continued his activities to overthrow the British rule.
- While in Japan Bose persuaded the Japanese authorities for their support to the cause of India's freedom struggle. **He established Indian Independence league in 1942, the leadership of which was later resumed by Subash Chandra Bose.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 57.C

- In Bengal, too, the revolutionary terrorists started reorganizing and developing their underground activities. They cooperated with C.R. Das in his Swarajist work. After his death, as the Congress leadership in Bengal got divided into two wings, one led by **Subhas Chandra Bose** and the other by **J.M. Sengupta, the Yugantar group** joined forces with the first and **Anushilan** with the second. Also many new '**Revolt Groups**' emerged, the most active and famous was the **Chittagong group led by Surya Sen.**
- **Surya Sen had participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement** and had become a teacher in the national school in Chittagong. Surya Sen decided to organize an armed rebellion along with his associates—Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh, and Lokenath Baul—to show that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the mighty British Empire. They had planned to occupy **two main armories in Chittagong** to seize and supply arms to the revolutionaries to destroy telephone and telegraph lines and to dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal. The raid was conducted in April 1930 and involved 65 activists under the **banner of the Indian Republican Army—Chittagong Branch.** The raid was successful. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- A remarkable aspect of this new phase of the terrorist movement in Bengal was the large-scale participation of young women. Under Surya Sen's leadership, they provided shelter, acted as messengers and custodians of arms, and fought, guns in hand. **Pritilata Waddedar** died while conducting a raid, while **Kalpana Dutt** was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen and given a life sentence. In December 1931, two schoolgirls of Comilla, Santi Ghosh, and Suniti Chowdhury shot dead the District Magistrate. In February 1932, **Bina Das** fired point-blank at the Governor while receiving her degree at the Convocation. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The Bengal revolutionaries of the 1920s and 1930s had **shed some of their earlier Hindu religiosity** — they no longer took religious oaths and vows. Some of the groups also **no longer excluded Muslims** — the Chittagong IRA cadre included many Muslims like **Sattar, Mir Ahmad, Fakir Ahmad Mian, Tunu Mian** and got massive support from Muslim villagers around Chittagong.

Q 58.C

- The **European Space Agency (ESA) has planned to put the world's first wooden satellite, WISA Woodsat, in Earth's orbit by the end of 2021.** The mission of the satellite is to test the applicability of wooden materials like plywood in spacecraft structures and expose it to extreme space conditions, such as heat, cold, vacuum, and radiation, for an extended period of time. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It will be launched to space by the end of 2021 with a Rocket Lab Electron rocket from the Mahia Peninsula launch complex in New Zealand.
- The satellite, designed and built-in Finland will **orbit at around 500-600 km altitude in a polar Sun-synchronous orbit.** WISA Woodsat is a 10x10x10 cm nanosatellite built up from standardized boxes and surface panels made from plywood, the same material that is found in a hardware store or to make furniture. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

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Q 59.D

- Though Congress was opposed to the Government of India Act, 1935, it decided to contest the elections under the Act, though with the desired aim of showing how unpopular the Act was.
- The election campaign of Congress met with massive response, even though Gandhiji didn't address a single election meeting. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- The elections, held in February 1937, conclusively demonstrated that a large majority of Indian people supported the Congress which swept the polls in most of the provinces. Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 in seven out of eleven provinces. Later, Congress formed coalition governments in two others. Only Bengal and Punjab had non-Congress ministries. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Punjab was ruled by the Unionist Party and Bengal by a coalition of the Krashak Praja Party and the Muslim League. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 60.B

- **Bakasht Land is the land owned by tenants lost to zamindars by virtue of nonpayment of rent.** Swami Sahajanand Saraswati organized movement was against the eviction of tenants from Bakasht lands by Zamindars.
- He organized the Bakasht Movement in Bihar in 1937–1938 which was a non-violent movement. **It led to the passage of the Bihar Tenancy Act and the Bakasht Land Tax.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 61.C

- The **Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis through the Permanent Settlement Act.**
- The zamindars and revenue collectors were not only to act as agents of the Government in collecting land revenue from the ryots but also **became the owners of the land.**
- Their **right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The initial fixation of revenue was made arbitrarily and **without any consultation with the zamindars** which guaranteed the stability of income for Britishers.
- Zamindars were to give **10/11th** of the rental they derived keeping only **1/11th for themselves** and the sums to be paid were fixed in perpetuity. **If the Zamindar failed in giving the revenue to the company for any reason, his land was to be sold. Hence statement 2 is correct**
- Permanent settlement settled the revenue beforehand and **it was fixed and permanent in nature, that is why, the name permanent**. The **Land Revenue would not be increased in future even if Zamindar's income went up. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- It was later extended to **Orissa, The Northern districts of Madras and Districts of Varanasi.**

Q 62.D

- **The first railway engine was designed by George Stephenson** and was put on the rails in England in 1814. The earliest suggestion to build railways in India was made in Madras in 1831.
- **The first railway line running from Bombay to Thane was opened in 1853 during the times of Lord Dalhousie.**
- It was decided that **Indian Railways were to be constructed and operated by private companies** who were guaranteed a **minimum of five percent return on their capital by the Government of India.**
- Later, railways were built as a state enterprise and after the 1880s, railways were built through private enterprises and state agencies.
- The prime consideration was to serve the **economic, political, and military interests of the British imperialist in India**. Indian needs and interests were not at the forefront. Military interests were also catered through the lines build in **Burma and North-Western India at a higher cost** only to serve British imperial interests.
- The **Railway lines** were laid primarily with a view to **linking India's raw material-producing areas in the interior with the ports of export.**
- **Railway rates** were fixed in a manner to favor imports and exports and to **discriminate against the internal movement of goods.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 63.B

- The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhi with his famous Dandi march. Together with 78 chosen followers, Gandhi walked nearly 200 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village on the Gujarat sea coast. **On 6 April 1930, by picking up a handful of salt at Dandi, Gandhiji inaugurated**

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the Civil Disobedience Movement, a movement that was to remain unsurpassed in the history of the Indian national movement for the country-wide mass participation it unleashed. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

- The movement spread rapidly. The movement reached **North-Western Frontier Province** and stirred the brave and hardy Pathans. Under the leadership of **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan,** popularly known as 'the Frontier Gandhi' the Pathans organized the society of **Khudai Khidmatgars,** known popularly as Red Shirts. They were pledged to non-violence and the freedom struggle. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- On May 21, with **Sarojini Naidu,** the first Indian woman to become **President of the Congress**, and **Imam Saheb,** Gandhiji's comrade of the South African struggle, at the helm, and Gandhiji's son, **Manilal**, in front ranks, a band of 2000 marched towards the police cordon that had sealed off the **Dharasana salt works.** As they came close, the police rushed forward with their steel-tipped lathis and set upon the non-resisting Satyagrahis till they fell down. Webb Miller, the American journalist, whose account of the Dharasana Satyagraha was to carry the flavour of Indian nationalism to many distant lands, and whose description of the resolute heroism of the Satyagrahis demonstrated effectively that non-violent resistance was no meek affair.
- **Eastern India** became the scene of a new kind of no-tax campaign — refusal to pay the **chowkidara tax**. Chowkidars, paid out of the tax levied especially on the villages, were guards who supplemented the small police force in the rural areas in this region. In **Assam**, a powerful agitation led by students was launched against the infamous '**Cunningham circular**' which forced students and their guardians to **furnish assurances of good behaviour.**

Q 64.D

- Tipu Sultan was **born in November 1750 to Haidar Ali and Fatima.** A well-educated man, he could freely converse in Arabic, Persian, Kanarese, and Urdu.
- Tipu was a great warrior (he was known as the **'Tiger of Mysore'**) and gave maximum care to the raising and maintenance of an efficient military force. He **organized his army on the European model** with Persian words of command. Though he took the help of the French officers to train his soldiers, he never allowed them (French) to develop into a pressure group. Like his father, Tipu realized the **importance of a naval force.** In 1796, he set up a Board of Admiralty and planned for a fleet of 22 battleships and 20 large frigates. **Three dockyards were established at Mangalore, Wajedabad, and Molidabad. However, his plans did not fructify.**
- Tipu was a **patron of science and technology.** He is credited as the **'pioneer of rocket technology in India.** He wrote a military manual explaining the operation of rockets. He was also a **pioneer in introducing sericulture to the Mysore State.** Tipu was a great lover of democracy and a great diplomat.
- He **gave his support to the French soldiers at Seringapatam in setting up a Jacobin Club in 1797.** He ordered a salute of 2,300 cannons and 500 rockets to celebrate the occasion. Tipu himself became a member of the Jacobin Club and allowed himself to be called Citizen Tipu. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- He **planted the Tree of Liberty at Seringapatam. Hence statement 1 is correct**
- Some historians have depicted Tipu as a bigoted monarch. This was the main view of colonial historians. This estimation of the sultan is not fully correct. It is true that he **crushed the Hindu Coorgs and Nairs.** But at the same time, he **also punished the Muslim Moplahs** when they defied his authority. Though he is reported to have demolished temples in Kerala when he conquered places there, Tipu is also known to have protected Hindu temples within his own kingdom. He **sanctioned funds for the repair of the Sringeri Temple and the installation of the idol of Goddess Sarada** (the idol had been damaged during a Maratha raid in 1791). It is necessary not to judge characters of the past with modern yardsticks of secularism and democracy. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 65.A

In **March 1940**, the Muslim League passed a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim-majority areas of the subcontinent.

- In 1945, a Labour government came to power in Britain and committed itself to grant independence to India. Meanwhile, back in India, the Viceroy, **Lord Wavell**, brought the Congress and the League together for a series of talks in Shimla. The recommendation of this conference is known as **Wavell Plan**.
- A **Cabinet Mission** sent in the summer of 1946 failed to get the Congress and the League to agree on a federal system that would keep India together while allowing the provinces a degree of autonomy.
- After the talks broke down, **Jinnah called for a "Direct Action Day"** to press the League's demand for Pakistan. On the designated day, 16 August 1946, bloody riots broke out in Calcutta. The violence spread to rural Bengal, then to Bihar, and then across the country to the United Provinces and Punjab. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

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Q 66.A

- **Indian Postal Act of 1854** was passed by the British which superseded the **Act XVII of 1837** based on the recommendations of the commission appointed in 1850 to evaluate the Indian Postal System. **This established the modern postal system in the country.**
- **The first telegraph line was opened in 1853 from Calcutta to Agra.**
- **Postal stamps were introduced by Lord Dalhousie** which replaced the old system of cash payments for sending letters. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- **Postal rates were cut down and uniform rate of half an anna for a letter all over the land**. The prices were not fixed on the basis of distance travelled in the delivery. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 67.B

- Lord Wavell, the Viceroy released Congress leaders from jail and **invited them to Simla in 1945** to work out an interim political agreement. The conference called by Lord Wavell at Shimla for negotiations is called the Simla Conference and the proposals of Lord Wavell are popularly known as the Wavell Plan.
- On **2nd September 1946**, the Interim Government of India was formed to oversee the transition of the country from a British colony to an independent republic.
- The Constituent Assembly, created as per the Cabinet Mission plan met for the first time on **9 December 1946**.
- Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the Viceroy of India in **March 1947** by the British Government.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 68.C

- **First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46)**
  - **Causes:** The outbreak of the first of the Anglo-Sikh wars has been attributed to the action of the **Sikh army crossing the River Sutlej** on December 11, 1845. This was seen as an aggressive maneuver that provided the English with the justification to declare war. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - **Treaty of Lahore (March 8, 1846):** The Punjab Army, now convinced that the British were determined to occupy Punjab, took countermeasures. When it heard in December that **Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief**, and **Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General**, were marching towards Ferozepur, it decided to strike. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
  - The war between the two was thus declared on 13 December 1845. The danger from the foreigner immediately united the Hindus, the Muslims, and the Sikhs. The Punjab army fought heroically and with exemplary courage. But some of its leaders had already turned traitors. The **Prime Minister, Raja Lai Singh, and the Commander-in-Chief, Misar Tej Singh,** were secretly corresponding with the enemy. The Punjab Army was forced to concede defeat and to sign the humiliating **Treaty of Lahore on 8 March 1846**. The British annexed the Jullundhar Doab and handed over Jammu and Kashmir to Raja Gulab Singh Dogra for a cash payment of five million rupees.
  - **Treaty of Bhairowal**: The Sikhs were not satisfied with the Treaty of Lahore over the issue of Kashmir, so they rebelled. In December 1846, the Treaty of Bhairowal was signed. According to the provisions of this treaty, Rani Jindan was removed as regent, and a council of regency for Punjab was set up. The council consisted of 8 Sikh Sardars presided over by the English Resident, Henry Lawrence.

Q 69.D

- For the first time in the country, **through the I-STEM portal, academic users in India will now be able to access the COMSOL Multiphysics software suite** at no cost. The **Indian Science Technology and Engineering facilities Map (I-STEM), the national web portal for sharing R&D facilities, and the COMSOL Group headquartered in Sweden, have entered a collaborative arrangement for this.** The suite is hosted on the cloud server to provide user-friendly access from anywhere in India. The arrangement is expected to assist many students and researchers in the country, especially those in the more remote and less-endowed institutions, thereby enhancing learning outcomes and promoting R&D efforts across India. The COMSOL Multiphysics software suite, developed by the COMSOL Group, **is used worldwide as an indispensable tool for a variety of computer simulations for R&D as well as for learning and instruction.** It is a general-purpose simulation software package for modelling designs, devices, and processes in all fields of engineering, manufacturing, and scientific research. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- **I-STEM is an initiative of the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Govt. of India under the PM-STIAC mission.** The goal is to strengthen the R&D ecosystem by connecting researchers with resources, in part by promoting technologies and scientific equipment development indigenously and

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providing necessary supplies and supports to researchers, and enable them to access existing R&D facilities through the I-STEM web portal. The portal hosts the database of facilities across India so that a researcher desirous of using any of them can search for the same and make a booking online for using it.

Q 70.D

- **The Battle of Porto Novo was fought during the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84). Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- Haidar forged an anti-English alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam. He followed it up by an attack in the Carnatic, capturing Arcot, and defeating the English army under Colonel Baillie in 1781. In the meantime, the **English (under Sir Eyre Coote)** detached both the Marathas and the Nizam from Haidar's side, but the undeterred **Haidar faced the English boldly only to suffer a defeat at Porto Novo in November 1781. However, he regrouped his forces and defeated the English, and captured their comm**ander, Braithwaite.
- **Haidar Ali died of cancer on December 7, 1782**. Now his son, Tipu Sultan, carried on the war for one year without any positive outcome. Fed up with an inconclusive war, both sides opted for peace, negotiating the **Treaty of Mangalore (March 1784)** under which each party gave back the territories it had taken from the other.

Q 71.C

- In line with the government policy contained in Montagu's statement of August 1917, the government announced further constitutional reforms in July 1918, known as **Montagu-Chelmsford or Montford Reforms.** Based on these, the **Government of India Act, 1919** was enacted.
- **Main Features:**
- The Provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged and the **majority of their members were to be elected. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Act introduced **dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.** The Dyarchy system provided more powers to the Provincial governments. Under this system some subjects, such as finance and law and order, were called '**reserved**' subjects and remained under the direct control of the Governor; others such as education, public health, and local self-government, were called '**transferred**' subjects and were to be controlled by ministers responsible to the legislatures. The Governor could overrule the ministers on any grounds that he considered special. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- At the **centre, there were to be houses of the legislature**, the lower house, the Legislative Assembly, was to have 41 nominated members in a total strength of 144. The upper house, the Council of State, was to have 26 nominated and 34 elected members. The legislature had virtually no control over the Governor-General and his Executive Council. On the other hand, **the Central Government had unrestricted control over the provincial governments. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- The Indian National Congress met in a special session at Bombay in August 1918 under the presidentship of Hasan Imam to consider the reform proposals. It condemned them as disappointing and unsatisfactory. Some of the veteran Congress leaders led by **Surendanath Banerjea** were in favour of accepting the government proposals and left the Congress at this time. They founded the **Indian Liberal Federation. Hence statement 4 is correct.**

Q 72.A

- A powerful left-wing group developed in India in the late 1920s and 1930s contributing to the radicalization of the national movement. socialism became the accepted creed of Indian youth whose urges came to be symbolized by **Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose.** Socialist ideas now began to spread rapidly especially because many young persons who had participated actively in the Non-Cooperation Movement were unhappy with its outcome and were dissatisfied with Gandhian policies and ideas as well as the alternative Swarajist program.
- Several socialist and communist groups came into existence all over the country.
    - In Bombay, **S.A. Dange** published a pamphlet **Gandhi and Lenin** and started the first socialist weekly, **The Socialist. Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
    - In Bengal, **Muzaffar Ahmed** brought out **Navayug** and later founded the **Langal** in cooperation with the poet Nazrul Islam. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
    - In Punjab, **Ghulam Hussain** and others published **Inquilab**; and
    - In Madras, **M. Singaravelu** founded the **Labour-Kisan Gazette**. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**

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Q 73.B

- The annual session of Indian National Congress in 1906 was organised in Calcutta. During this time the rift between the extremists and the moderates was growing, differences regarding the pace of the movement and the techniques of struggle to be adopted during the Swadeshi Movement were becoming stark. During this session both sides wanted their leaders to be elected as the President of the Congress, ultimately Dadabhai Naoroji (the grand old man of India) emerged as a compromise.
- **As the President of the Congress, in 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji laid down the goal of the national movement as "self-government or Swaraj," on lines of self-governing colonies (Canada and Australia) of the British Empire. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- To prevent the split within Congress **four resolutions on the Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education, and Self-Government demands were passed during 1906 Calcutta session.** Though election of Dadabhai Naoroji as the President and passage of the above four resolution prevented immediate split of Congress, but it inevitably took place a year later during 1907 annual session at Surat, which was presided over by Rash Behari Bose. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 74.C

- **Lord Birkenhead,** the Conservative **Secretary of State** responsible for the appointment of the Simon Commission, had constantly harped on the inability of Indians to formulate a concrete scheme of constitutional reforms which had the support of wide sections of Indian political opinion. This challenge, too, was taken up and meetings of the **All-Parties Conference** were held in February, May, and August 1928 to finalize a scheme that popularly came to be known as the **Nehru Report after Motilal Nehru, its principal author.** At that time, **Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of British India.**
- This report defined **Dominion Status as the form of government desired by India.** It also **rejected the principle of separate communal electorates** on which previous constitutional reforms had been based. Seats would be reserved for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces in which they were in a minority, but not in those where they had a numerical majority. The Report also **recommended universal adult suffrage,** equal rights for women, freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 75.A

- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India on 9 January 1915, he decided to tour the country for two years to understand it better. During his tours **Raj Kumar Shukla followed Mahatma Gandhi all over the country to persuade him to come to Champaran and investigate into the problems of indigo planters. Under the Tinkathia system, prevalent in Champaran, the European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land.**
- Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues, **Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar ul-Haq, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parekh and JB Kripalani** started a very extensive investigation into the problems faced by indigo planters in Bihar they collected statements of peasants, interrogating them to make sure that peasants were giving correct information.
- **In Champaran, in 1917, Mahatma Gandhi started his first civil disobedience movement in India.** The government appointed a committee to go into the matter and nominated Mahatma Gandhi as a member. He was able to convince authorities into abolishing the Tinkathia system and 25% of the money taken from the peasants was compensated back.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 76.C

- Indian national Congress was formally established when 72 delegates from all over the country met at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay in 1885.
- Retired British Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer Allan Octavian Hume is considered the founder of the Indian National Congress. One of the main aims of Hume in helping to found the National Congress was to provide an outlet—'a safety valve'—to the increasing popular discontent against British rule.
- It was initially aimed as a platform for civil and political dialogue among educated Indians.
- The prominent among those were Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Badruddin Tyabji, W C Bonnerji, S. Subramanya Iyer, R C Dutt.
- The **aims of the National Congress** were declared to be the:
  - promotion of friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country

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  - **development and consolidation of the feeling of national unity irrespective of caste, religion, or province. Hence option 1 is correct.**
  - formulation of popular demands and their presentation before the Government
  - training and organization of public opinion in the country.
- Gradually the objectives start getting the concrete shape reflected in various resolutions adopted at congress sessions. The demands made by Congress can be categorized as follows:
  - Civil Rights: The Congress leaders realized the value of freedom of speech and press, the right to organize processions, meetings and similar other rights.
  - Administrative: The Congress leaders urged the government to remove certain administrative abuses and run public welfare measures. They put emphasis on the appointment of Indians in government services. Specific proposals were made to open agricultural banks for the relief of peasantry.
  - Constitutional: The demands made by the early Congress leaders were: to increase the power of legislative councils; to include elected Indian representatives.
  - Economic: In the economic sphere, Congress blamed the wrong policies of the British that resulted in rising property and economic repression of the Indian people. Certain specific suggestions were proposed for the economic improvement of the country. These included the introduction of modern industry, **Indianization of public services, abolition of salt tax etc. Hence option 3 is correct.**
- **INC took up those grievances and fought for those rights which Indians had in common in relation to the rulers. For the same reason the Congress was not to take up questions of social reform. Hence, option 2 is not correct.**

Q 77.C

- **In 1781, Warren Hastings set up the Calcutta Madrasah for the study and teaching of Muslim law and related subjects.** In 1791, Jonathan Duncan started Sanskrit College at Varanasi where he was the resident for the study of Hindu Law and Philosophy. Both these institutions were designed to provide a regular supply of qualified Indians to help the administration of law in the courts of the company.
- **In 1784, Asiatic Society of Bengal was set up by Sir William Jones**. **It was set up to encourage oriental studies** as Sir Jones was a British Lawyer and an orientalist himself.
- **In 1800, Lord Wellesley established College of Fort William at Calcutta for the education of young recruits to the civil service**. The Directors of the Company disapproved his action and in 1806 replaced it by their own East Indian College at Haileybury in England.
- **In 1857, University of Calcutta was established based on the recommendations of the Secretary of State's Educational Despatch of 1854**.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 78.B

- **The Akali Movement is also known** as **Gurdwara Reform Movement** came into full swing from the early 1920′s. Its aim was to bring reform in the **management of Sikh Gurdwaras and wrest control from the corrupt mahants.** The campaign which gained tremendous support, especially, from the rural masses, took the form of a peaceful agitation-marches, divans, religious gatherings, and demonstrations for Sikhs to assert their right to manage their places of worship. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- The Gurdwaras, its property, and wealth were being misused by the Mahants and Priests of the temple. With the establishment of British rule in Punjab, the lands and property attached to the Gurdwaras were entered against the names of the Priests or Mahants. Gurdwara Reform Movement or Akali Movement was created to free the Sikhs historic Gurdwaras from these Mahants who were supported by the British rule. The Sikhs had to give supreme sacrifices and endure untold brutalities to free historic Gurdwaras like Tarn Taran, Nanakana Sahib and Guru-Ka-Bagh. In addition, Sikhs had to fight for the freedom of faith and management of the Gurdwaras against the Government in respect of Gurdwara Rakab Ganj, Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, and Gurdwara Jaito.
- In this movement, the Sikhs faced with great calm and courage the cruelties and death inflicted on them by the British Government and the Mahants, supported by the British. Eventually, the **Gurdwara Reform Act was passed in July 1925** which placed all Gurdwaras in Punjab under Panthic control. This control was to be exercised through elected Panthic bodies viz, **Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandak Committee and local Gurdwara Committees.**

Q 79.C

- **Brahmo Samaj** was established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828. **It was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads.** It discarded the faith in divine incarnation. It denounced polytheism and idol worship. It criticized the caste system. It took no definite stand on the doctrine of

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Karma and transmigration of the soul and left it to individual Brahmos to believe either way. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

- **Ram Mohun Roy** was the initiator of the political questions in India. He protested against the imposition of taxes on tax-free lands. He demanded the abolition of the Company's trading rights and the removal of heavy export duties on Indian goods. He also raised the demand for the Indianisation of superior services and separation of executive and judiciary.
- In 1920, Roy wrote a book called ***Precepts of Jesus***, in which he tried to separate the philosophical message of the New Testaments, which he praised for its miracle stories. He wanted the high moral message of christ to be inculcated in Hinduism. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 80.D

- Tribal movements during the freedom struggle were the most frequent, militant, and violent of all the movements. There were Tribal movements in mainland India as well as in frontier states of the North-Eastern region. though these movements have the same characteristics as tribal identity there were different reasons for movements in these areas. the common goal, however, was the resentment against the imposition of laws by the foreign government.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The movement of tribes especially in the northeast region was not largely emphasized on forest-based or agrarian revolts as tribes in these regions are generally in control of their lands. Their revolt was often in the favour of Independence and political autonomy.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** There was resentment against the activities of Christian missionaries. for example, Munda and Ho uprising during 1900 began as a religious movement against the activities of Christian missionaries and later gathered political force for the larger cause of distress.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Frontier Tribal revolts continued for a long time then no frontier tribal movements. one of the aspects was de-Sanskritisation. **Meities organised these movements during the rule of Maharaja Churachand (between 1891 and 1941) to denounce the practice of the Neo-Vaishnavite.** However, Sanskritisation movements during British rule were absent in the Northeastern region

Q 81.D

- **The Treaty of Sevres** signed with Turkey in May 1920 made it amply clear that the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire was complete. Indian Muslims were in anger due to the treatment meted out to Turkey by the British after the First World War. In early 1919, a **Khilafat Committee** was formed under the leadership of the **Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali), Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani**, to force the British Government to change its attitude to Turkey.
- The **All India Khilafat Conference** held at Delhi in November 1919 decided to withdraw all cooperation from the Government if their demands were not met. The **Muslim League,** now under the leadership of nationalists, **gave full support to the National Congress** and its agitation on political issues. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Meanwhile, the Government had refused to annul the Rowlatt Act, make amends for the atrocities in Punjab, or satisfy the nationalist urge for self-governance. In June 1920, an all-party conference met at Allahabad and approved a program of a boycott of schools, colleges and law courts. The Khilafat Committee launched a non-cooperation movement on 1st August 1920. **Gandhiji** was the first to join and he **returned the Kaiser-i-Hind medal** awarded to him earlier for services during World War I. **Lokamanya Tilak passed away in the early hours of 1 August,** and the day of mourning and of the launching of the movement merged as people all over the country observed hartal and took out processions. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- In December 1920, the **Congress met for its annual session at Nagpur.** By then The programme of non-cooperation included within its ambit the surrender of titles and honours, boycott of government-affiliated schools and colleges, law courts, foreign cloth. The goal of the Congress was changed from the attainment of self-government by constitutional and legal means to the attainment of **Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.**
- The years 1921 and 1922 were to witness an unprecedented movement of the Indian people. It was at this time that the **Jamia Millia Islamia of Aligarh,** the **Bihar Vidyapith**, the Kashi Vidyapith and the Gujarat Vidyapith came into existence. Hundreds of lawyers including CR Das, Motilal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad gave up their legal practice. The Tilak Swarajya Fund was started to finance the non-cooperation movement. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

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Q 82.D

- In the context of British Rule in India, **Downward filtration theory is related to the spread of Modern Education.**
- In case of paucity of funds, Govt. officials decided to spend money on education through English as medium of instruction. Vernacular languages were ignored.
- Since, the allocation of funds were less and the e**ducation couldn't be provided at the mass level.** It was decided that funds would be allocated to **educate only a handful of Indians who are from Upper and Middle classes** so that they could assume the responsibility of teaching the masses and spreading modern ideas among them.
- **Education and modern ideas were thus supposed to filter or radiate downwards from the upper classes**. **This was the policy of downward filtration theory which was abandoned in 1854.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 83.B

- The revolt of 1857 highlighted the mismanagement by the East India Company in India. It provided an opportunity for the British government to transfer the administration of India from the company to the Crown.
- With this larger motive, a bill titled "An Act for the Better Government of India" was introduced and passed by the British Parliament in 1858. It provided for the following provisions:
  - **India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown**.
    - ✓ The Crown will govern India directly through a Secretary of State for India.
    - ✓ He was to exercise the powers which were being enjoyed by the Court of Directors and Board of control.
    - ✓ The Secretary of state was vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration, thus he was now the political head of India.
    - ✓ He was also a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.
    - ✓ **Thus the ultimate power over India remained with the British Parliament. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - It abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control.
  - It abolished the Dual Government introduced by the Pitt's India act.
  - The principle of Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn.
  - It provided that the Governor-General would have an Executive Council whose members were to act as heads of different departments and as his official advisers.
    - ✓ **The Council discussed all important matters and decided them by a majority vote; but the Governor-General had the power to override any important decision of the Council. Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 84.A

- The second wave of COVID-19 saw an increase in demand for medical oxygen in different parts of the country. While meeting the current demand, manufacturing medical oxygen also became important to ensure we have adequate supply in the future. **'Project O2 for India' of the Office of Principal Scientific Adviser,** Government of India, is to enable stakeholders working to augment the country's ability to meet this rise in demand for medical oxygen. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- Under Project O2 for India, a National Consortium of Oxygen is enabling the national level supply of critical raw materials such as zeolites, setting up of small oxygen plants, manufacturing compressors, final products, i.e., oxygen plants, concentrators, and ventilators. The consortium is not only looking forward to providing immediate to short-term relief but also working to strengthen the manufacturing ecosystem for long-term preparedness. A committee of experts has been evaluating critical equipment such as oxygen plants, concentrators, and ventilators, from a pool of India-based manufacturers, start-ups, and MSMEs (in partnership with FICCI, MESA, etc.). The manufacturing and supply consortium also includes Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL); TataConsulting Engineers (TCE); C-CAMP, Bengaluru; IIT Kanpur (IIT-K); IIT Delhi (IIT-D);IIT Bombay (IIT-B), IIT Hyderabad (IIT-H); IISER, Bhopal;Venture Center, Pune; and more than 40 MSMEs.
- The consortium has started to secure CSR/philanthropic grants from organizations like USAID, Edwards Life sciences Foundation, Climate Works Foundation, etc. Hope Foundation, American Indian Foundation, Walmart, Hitachi, BNP Paribas, and eInfochips are procuring oxygen concentrators and VPSA/PSA plants as part of their CSR efforts to aid the consortium's work. NMDC Ltd has agreed to fund the procurement of raw materials like zeolite for the manufacturers in the consortium.

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Q 85.A

- Recently, Britain's financial regulator, Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), has banned world's largest cryptocurrency exchange Binance. The move extends a regulatory crackdown on the cryptocurrency sector amid concerns about its potential involvement in money laundering and fraud.
- **Binance is a Cayman Islands-domiciled cryptocurrency exchange that provides a platform for trading various cryptocurrencies** founded in 2017. As of April 2021, Binance was the largest cryptocurrency exchange in the world in terms of trading volume.
- **Huobi Global is the world-leading Bitcoin and Ethereum trading platform,** providing secure and convenient trading services for hundreds of digital assets. **Bithumb is a blockchain platform to buy, sell, exchange and trade cryptocurrency.**
- Cryptocurrency exchanges are platforms that facilitate the trading of cryptocurrencies for other assets, including digital and fiat currencies. In effect, cryptocurrency exchanges act as an intermediary between a buyer and a seller and make money through commissions and transaction fees.
- Some other important cryptocurrency exchanges across the world include Coinbase, GDAX, Kraken, Gemini, Bitfinex, KuCoin etc. **Some important platforms for cryptocurrency trading in India are WazirX, CoinDCX, Zebpay, CoinSwitch Kuber etc.**
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 86.A

- **Sukarchakiya Misl and Ranjit Singh:**
- The weakness of the Mughals and **invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali created a general confusion and anarchy in Punjab.** These political conditions helped the organized Dal Khalsa to consolidate further. The **Sikhs consolidated in misls which were military brotherhoods with a democratic set-up**. **Misl is an Arabic word that means equal or alike. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Another meaning of **Misl is State**. During the period, 1763 to 1773, many misls started to rule the Punjab region under Sikh chieftains, from Saharanpur in the east to Attock in the west, from the mountainous regions of the north to Multan in the south.
- At the time of the birth of **Ranjit Singh (November 2, 1780), there were 12 important misls**—Ahluwaliya, Bhangi, Dallewalia, Faizullapuria, Kanhaiya, Krorasinghia, Nakkai, Nishaniya, Phulakiya, Ramgarhiya Sukharchakiya, and Shaheed. The central administration of a misl was based on **Gurumatta Sangh** which was essentially a political, social, and economic system. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Ranjit Singh was the son of Mahan Singh, the leader of the Sukarchakiya misl. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 87.A

As the war situation worsened (Nazi Germany had already occupied Poland, Belgium, Holland, Norway, and France as well as most of Eastern Europe. It attacked the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941. In the East, Japan launched a surprise attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbour on 7 December. It quickly overran the Philippines, Indo- China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Burma. It occupied Rangoon in March 1942. War was brought to India's doorstep.), President Roosevelt of the USA and President Chiang Kai-Shek of China as also the Labour Party leaders of Britain put pressure on Churchill to seek the active cooperation of Indians in the War.

- To secure this cooperation the British Government sent to India in March 1942 a mission headed by a Cabinet minister Stafford Cripps, a leftwing Labourite who had earlier actively supported the Indian national movement. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Muslim League** criticized the idea of a single Indian Union and thought that the proposal denied the Muslims the right to self-determination and the creation of Pakistan. While **Hindu Mahasabha** criticized the basis of the right to secede. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Liberals** also considered the secession proposals to be against the unity and security of India.
- The **depressed classes** thought that partition would leave them at the mercy of the caste Hindus. The **Sikhs objected** that partition would take away Punjab from them. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 88.C

- **Sanjibni was the Bengali journal (and not Marathi)** founded by **Krishna Kumar Mitra** in 1883. In 1886, a series of articles were published on the condition of the Indian workers in the tea plantations of Assam forcing the government to provide legal protection to tea garden workers. Also, It was the first newspaper to announce the partition of Bengal in 1905. **Hence option (c) is not correct.**
- **The Bengalee newspaper** was founded by Girish Chandra Ghosh. Surendra Nath Banerjee served as its editor.

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- **Amrita Bazar Patrika** was started as a Bengali newspaper by **Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh**. it is one of the oldest newspapers in India. It functions as a bilingual newspaper until the passage of the Vernacular Press act of 1878. After this, it was converted overnight into an English newspaper.
- **Kesari newspaper** was founded by the Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It was a Marathi newspaper founded in 1881. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was the co-founder of the newspaper and also its first editor.

Q 89.A

- The first of its kind, **I-Familia is a global database launched by INTERPOL for identifying missing persons based on international DNA kinship matching. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- The result of cutting-edge scientific research, the database seeks to identify missing persons or unidentified human remains when a direct comparison is not possible, by using DNA samples from family members instead.
- The driving principle behind I-Familia is humanitarian. Its aim is to reunite loved ones or to bring closure to cases and allow families to rebuild their lives.
- I-Familia has three components: a dedicated global database to host the DNA profiles provided by relatives, held separately from any criminal data; DNA matching software called Bonaparte, developed by Dutch company Smart Research; and interpretation guidelines developed by Interpol.

Q 90.A

- **Permanent Settlement:**
  - **It was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis through the Permanent Settlement Act. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
  - Under the settlement, Zamindars were to give 10/11th of the rental they derived keeping only 1/11th for themselves and the sums to be paid were fixed in perpetuity.
  - It was later extended to **Orissa, The Northern districts of Madras, and the Districts of Varanasi.**
- **Ryotwari system:**
  - The British introduced a new form of revenue settlement in **Madras, Bombay, and Berar regions called the Ryotwari system. Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
  - Under the Ryotwari system, **a direct tax contact was established between the ryot (the cultivator) and the state.**
  - The cultivator was to be recognized as the owner of his plot of land subject to the payment of land revenue. It was not permanent and was **renegotiated periodically after 20 to 30 years.**
- **Mahalwari system:**
  - It was a modified version of the zamindari settlement introduced in the **Gangetic valley, the northwest Provinces, parts of central India, and Punjab. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
  - Cultivation of land was done on a **co-sharing basis** and the assessment was fixed for the entire village or estate.
  - The responsibility of paying taxes lay with landlords or heads of families who collectively claimed to be the landlords of the village or the estate.
  - **The settlement was also periodically revised.**

Q 91.D

- **Why the Maratha's Lost:** There were several reasons for the Marathas' defeat by the English. The main reasons were as follows.
  - **Inept Leadership:** The Maratha state was **despotic in character**. The later Maratha leaders Bajirao II, Daulatrao Sindhia, and Jaswantrao Holkar were worthless and selfish leaders. They were no match for the English officials such as Elphinstone, John Malcolm, and Arthur Wellesley (who later led the English to conquer Napoleon).
  - **Defective Nature of Maratha State:** The cohesion of the people of the Maratha state was not organic but artificial and accidental, and hence precarious. There was no effort, right from the days of Shivaji, for a well thought out organized communal improvement, the spread of education, or unification of the people. The rise of the Maratha state was based on the religion-national movement. This defect of the Maratha state became glaring when they had to contend with a European power organized on the best pattern of the West.
  - **Loose Political Set-up:** The Maratha empire was a loose confederation under the leadership of the Chhatrapati and later the Peshwa. Powerful chiefs such as the Gaikwad, the Holkar, the Sindhia, and the Bhonsle carved out semi-independent kingdoms for themselves and paid lip service to the authority of the Peshwa. Further, there existed irreconcilable hostility between different units of the confederacy. The Maratha chief often took sides with one or the other. The lack of a cooperative spirit among the Maratha chiefs proved detrimental to the Maratha state.

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- **Inferior Military System:** Though full of personal prowess and valor, the Marathas were inferior to the English in the organization of the forces, in war weapons, in disciplined action, and ineffective leadership. The centrifugal tendencies of divided command accounted for much of the Maratha failures. Treachery in the ranks was instrumental in weakening the Maratha forces. The adoption of the modern techniques of warfare by the Marathas was inadequate. The Marathas neglected the paramount importance of artillery. Though the Poona government set up an artillery department, it hardly functioned effectively.
- **Unstable Economic Policy:** The Maratha leadership failed to evolve a stable economic policy to suit the changing needs of the time. There were no industries or foreign trade openings. So, the economy of the Maratha was not conducive to a stable political setup.
- **Superior English Diplomacy and Espionage:** The English had the better diplomatic skills to win allies and isolate the enemy. The disunity among the Maratha chiefs simplified the task of the English. Diplomatic superiority enabled the English to take a quick offensive against the target. Unlike the Marathas' ignorance and lack of information about their enemy, the English maintained a well-knit spy system to gather knowledge of the potentialities, strengths, weaknesses, and military methods of their foes.
- **Progressive English Outlook:** The English were rejuvenated by the forces of the Renaissance, emancipating them from the shackles of the Church. They were devoting their energies to scientific inventions, extensive ocean voyages, and the acquisition of colonies. Indians, on the other hand, were still steeped in medievalism marked by old dogmas and notions. The Maratha leaders paid very little attention to mundane matters of the state. Insistence on maintenance of traditional social hierarchy based on the dominance of the priestly class made the union of an empire difficult.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 92.D

- The Indian independence movement was a series of historic events with the ultimate aim of ending British rule in India. The movement spanned from 1857 to 1947.
- The first nationalistic revolutionary movement for Indian independence emerged from Bengal nationalists including Raja Ram Mohan Roy contributed significantly.
- **Raja Rammohun Roy:** He was the **first Indian leader to start an agitation for political reforms in India**. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- His contributions can be categorized as below:
  - Civil liberties: Roy was impressed and admired the British system of constitutional government for the civil liberties it gave to the people. He wanted to extend the benefits of that system of government to the Indian people.
  - Press freedom: Through his writings and activities, he supported the movement for free press in India.
    - ✓ When press censorship was relaxed by Lord Hastings in 1819, Ram Mohan found three journals- The Brahmanical Magazine (1821); The Bengali weekly, Samvad Kaumudi (1821); and the Persian weekly, Mirat-ul-Akbar.
  - Taxation reforms: Roy condemned oppressive practices of Bengali zamindars and demanded fixation of minimum rents. He also demanded the abolition of taxes on tax-free lands.
  - Economic reforms: He called for a reduction of export duties on Indian goods abroad and the abolition of the East India Company's trading rights.
  - Administrative reforms: He demanded the Indianisation of superior services and separation of the executive from judiciary. He demanded equality between Indians and Europeans.
- **Landholders' Society**
  - It was an association of the landlords of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa
  - It was the **earliest political association in modern India. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - It was founded in 1837 with the purpose of promoting the class interests of the landlords.
- **Indian National Congrees**
  - It was a result of the developing sense of association and mass movement among early nationalists.
  - It was founded in December 1885 and was the **first organized expression of the Indian National Movement on an all-India scale**. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - Early leaders adopted constitutional means for greater participation in government agencies, Indiaisation of Civil Services, end of economic exploitation. The early part of the 20th century saw a more radical approach towards political self-rule proposed by leaders such as the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate, Aurobindo Ghosh etc.
- The last stages of the self-rule struggle from the 1920s were characterized by Congress's adoption of Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violence and civil disobedience and several other campaigns.

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Q 93.C

- In May 1929, a **Labour Government headed by Ramsay MacDonald** took power in Britain and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, was called to London for consultations. The Viceroy promised a Round Table Conference as soon as the Simon Commission submitted its report. Two days later, a conference of major national leaders met and issued what came to be known as the **Delhi manifesto,** in which they demanded that it should be made clear that the **purpose of the Round Table Conference** was not to discuss when Dominion Status should be granted but to **formulate a scheme for its implementation.**
- **Jawaharlal Nehru,** who had done more than anyone else to popularise the concept of purna swaraj, was nominated the president for the **Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929)** mainly due to Gandhi's backing. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Lahore session of Congress gave voice to the new, militant spirit. It passed a **resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj to be the Congress objective.** On 31 December 1929, the newly adopted tri-color flag of freedom was hoisted. 26 January 1930 was fixed as the first Independence Day. The Congress session also announced the launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement. But it did not draw up a program of struggle. That was left to Mahatma Gandhi. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 94.A

- **Swami Dayanand** advocated a **democratic form of government based on Vedic scriptures.** The machinery of the state consists of a king and three assemblies. They jointly exercise sovereignty on the behalf and consent of the people. In April 1875, Dayanand established the Arya Samaj in Bombay. Formed with the motto Krinvanto Vishvam Aryam (Make this world noble), the socio-cultural movement aimed to reform society by raising awareness among people about Vedic knowledge. Dayanand also strongly backed the granting of equal rights for all, emphasized the need for the social uplift of women and of the underprivileged sections. He also denounced superstitions and practices such as animal sacrifice. He was given the title of Maharishi and is considered one of the prominent makers of modern India. Dayanand wrote a book in Hindi known as **Satyarth Prakash. The Satyarth Prakash contains exposition and clarifications of Vedic principles. The book advocates Vedic monism based on Advaita Vedanta. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- **Swami Vivekananda** was an Indian Hindu monk. He was a chief disciple of the 19th-century Indian mystic Ramakrishna. He was a key figure in the introduction of the Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world and is credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the status of a major world religion during the late 19th century. He was a major force in the contemporary Hindu reform movements in India and contributed to the concept of nationalism in colonial India.
- **Sri Aurobindo** was a renowned and important personality in the history of Indian resurgence and Indian nationalism. Aurobindo had a versatile brilliance. Aurobindo Ghosh was a great poet, a thoughtful thinker, a distinguished metaphysician, a great prophet, and a passionate patriot. Aurobindo Ghosh wrote effective texts that represented the crystallization of the new and rising soul of India and given a spiritual message for humankind.

Q 95.C

- The Santhal uprising was the most massive uprising among the numerous tribal revolts. **Santhals lived in the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal, known as Daman-i-Koh. They rose in revolt and made a determined attempt to expel the outsiders and proclaimed the complete 'annihilation' of the alien regime**. They started to revolt against zamindars who have the support of moneylenders, police among revenue officers and courts.
- Peasants were subject to a combined system of extortion, oppressive exactions, forcible dispossession of property, abuse and personal violence. The rebellion later turned into an anti-British movement. Under the leadership of Sidhu and Kanhu, they proclaimed to end the company's rule.
- Once the Government realizing the scale of the rebellion, Government organized a major military campaign against the rebels. The rebellion was crushed ruthlessly as more than 15,000 Santhals were killed and many villages were destroyed. Sidhu was captured and killed in August 1855 while Kanhu was arrested by accident. The rebellion was suppressed by 1866.

Q 96.C

After World War II there was a marked change in the attitude of the British Government towards Congress and India. This was due to several factors like:

- First, the war had **changed the balance of power** in the world. Not Britain but the USA and USSR emerged from the war as the big powers.

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- Second, even though Britain was on the winning side after the war, its **economic and military power was shattered**.
- Third, there was the change in Government in Britain. The **conservatives were replaced by the Labour Party,** many of whose members supported the congress demands.
- Fourth, the **British soldiers were weary of war**. Having fought and shed their blood for nearly six years, they had no desire to spend many more years away from home in India suppressing the Indian people's struggle for freedom.
- Fifth, the British Indian Government **could not any longer rely on the Indian personnel of its Civil administration** and armed forces to suppress the National movement. The INA trial had shown the British the changing loyalties of Armed forces, police and Indian bureaucracy.
- Sixth and above all, the confident and determined mood of Congress and the Indian people for freedom was very obvious.
- **Hence option (c) is not the reason for the change in British attitude.**

Q 97.C

- Eka movement or the unity movement was started at the end of 1921 in the districts of Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur in the northern part of the province. The issues involved were high rents, oppression of peasants and small zamindars by revenue collection officers (thekedars), and the practice of share-rents.
- **Statement 1 is correct**: The main grievance was against the extraction of higher rents that was 50% more than the recorded rates (and not doubled). As a means of struggle, tenants vowed to pay only recorded rent. they also vowed to refuse to do forced labor and abide by the panchayat decisions.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** It was one of the grassroots movement which was developed under the leadership of Madari Pasi leadership and various other low caste leaders. They adhere to the principles of non-violence. Its meetings were marked by religious rituals in which peasants took different vows.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Unlike earlier peasant movements mostly based on tenants, the Eka movement includes tenants and small zamindars. They were dissatisfied with the Government because of its heavy land revenue demand. By March 1922, the movement was put to an end by severe repression by authorities.

Q 98.C

The INA trials were related to the public trials of INA Prisoners of War which were captured by the British in the eastern theatre of war. The Congress leaders soon took up the issue and adopted a strong resolution supporting the support of INA prisoners.

- The defence of the INA prisoners was taken up by the **Congress leaders like Nehru** and **Bhulabhai Desai, K N katju and Tej Bahadur Sapru of the liberal party** in court at the historic red fort trials.
- **The Congress organized an INA Relief and Enquiry Committee, which provided small sums of money and food to men on their release. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- The Muslim League, the Communist Party of India, the Unionist party in Punjab, the Akalis, the Justice Party, the Ahrars in Rawalpindi, the RSS, the Hindu Mahasabha, and the Sikh league supported the INA cause in varying degrees.

Q 99.B

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the greatest Muslim reformers of India. He **interpreted Quran in the light of modern rationalism and science. His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Also known as Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875. Hence statement 1 is correct**
- Syed Ahmad Khan was deeply concerned at the depressing situation of the Muslims and raising them from their backwardness became his life-long passion and aim. He strove hard to remove the hostility of the British rulers towards the Muslims. He appealed to the Muslims to return to the original Islamic principles of purity and simplicity as **he believed in the monotheism of Islam** in line with Roy's monotheistic views.
- He advocated English education for the regeneration of Muslims in India. His **emphasis on science particularly offended the orthodox Muslims.** He faced opposition from the orthodox sections of Muslims. However, with courage and wisdom, he overcame these obstacles. Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized the role of religion in the progress of society, he advocated that **if religion did not keep pace with and meet the demands of the time it would get fossilized. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- In 1864, he founded the Translation Society which was later renamed 'The Scientific Society'. The society was located at Aligarh. It published Urdu translations of English books on science and other

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subjects and an English-Urdu journal for spreading liberal ideas on social reforms. He advocated the removal of many social prejudices that kept the community backward.

- Syed Ahmed described the pre-colonial rule of *rajas* **neither based on Hindu religion nor on the Mohammadan.** It was rather based on oppression and tyranny where the voice of the people was not listened to. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 100.C

- The Charter Act of 1853 first introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of Civil Servants. The covenanted civil service was thus thrown open to the Indians also. Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
- The Charter Act of 1833 introduced a competition for recruitment, but it was limited competition among the candidates nominated by the directors and therefore could not improve the situation.
- Finally, the Charter Act of 1853 introduced the principle of open competition; civil servants for India were henceforth to be recruited through an examination open to all "natural born subject of Her Majesty".
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

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